



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON

## THE HEALTH

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

For the Year 1940

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. W. CATTO, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

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NEWPORT:

A. T. W. James, Printer and Stationer,  
York Place.

—  
1941.



# COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

### Chairman :

\*Alderman F. J. HUMPHRIES, J.P.

### Deputy-Chairman :

\*Councillor T. F. MOONEY.

THE MAYOR  
(Councillor Richard Davies)  
\*Alderman W. CASEY, J.P.  
\*Councillor W. G. RUDD, J.P.  
G. SCOTT

Councillor \*G. W. ARMSTEAD  
DOUGLAS A. JONES.  
A. E. WILLS, J.P.  
\*Mrs. LETITIA BELL  
H. de C. TILNEY

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## HEALTH (MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE) SUB-COMMITTEE.

### Chairman :

Alderman F. J. HUMPHRIES, J.P.

### Deputy-Chairman :

Councillor T. F. MOONEY.

### Members of the Health Committee marked \*

with Mrs. N. PADGET and Mrs. G. M. SLADE as Co-opted Members.

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## HOUSING COMMITTEE.

### Chairman :

THE MAYOR (Councillor R. Davies).

### Deputy-Chairman :

Councillor A. F. DOLMAN.

Alderman I. C. VINCENT.  
Councillor R. S. TYACK  
Councillor Mrs. S. J. HAYWARD  
C. G. LLOYD  
W. PINNELL

Councillor G. A. DAVIES  
Mrs. E. RAWDEN  
H. de C. TILNEY  
E. W. T. KING

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## VENEREAL DISEASES COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Councillor W. G. Rudd, J.P.

Representing the Corporation ... The Mayor (Councillor Richard Davies),  
Councillors G. W. Armstead, A. E.  
Wills, J.P., G. A. Davies, W. Pinnell, Mrs.  
Letitia Bell and E. W. T. King.

### Co-opted Members :

Representing the Medical Profession Drs. C. E. P. Forsyth, J. T. Rice Edwards  
and D. Burke.

Representing the Social Workers The Revs. Father Cummins, L. Stanley  
Jenkins and E. M. Griffith, Mr. G.  
Thomas and Mrs. H. Lovelock.

Woman Member

Dr. Laura Rees.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—STAFF.

.....

Medical Officer of Health	...	H. W. Catto, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	...	D. E. Lawrence, B.A., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Lady Medical Officer (M. & C.W.) and Medical Supervisor of Midwives	...	Miss Andrewina Laird, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistants to Medical Officer of Health		Miss Gwyneth M. Daniel, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H. W. B. Clark, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. O. G. Lloyd, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Temp.) (On Active Service.). H. H. Davies, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (appointed 1st June, 1940).
Assistant do.	(Part-Time)	F. G. D. Kerr, M.B., Ch.B. (On Active Service).
,, (Temp.) do.	,,	O. de Burgh Marsh, O.B.E., M.B., B.Ch. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Tuberculosis Officer (King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Assoc.)		A. Carveth Johnson, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.
Public Vaccinators	...	Harvey Nichol, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. J. Frank Nicholson, M.D., Ch.B. W. Garraway Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. H. A. Keane, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
District Medical Officers	...	W. E. Wade, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. H. A. Keane, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. W. Garraway Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Miss L. M. Griffiths, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Consultants :—		
Gynaecologist	...	R. Glyn Morgan, M.C., M.B., B.S.
Ophthalmic Surgeon	...	F. W. Robertson, M.A., M.D.
Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	A. O. Parker, M.D., C.M.
Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist	...	D. B. Sutton, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.
Borough Analysts (Part-Time)	...	G. R. Thompson, F.I.C., F.C.S. and G. Hogan, F.I.C.
Secretary, Venereal Diseases Committee		Percy E. Jones
Senior Urban Sanitary Inspector	...	C. J. Burr, 1, 2, 3, 4
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	...	E. J. Davies, 1, F. J. Keyes, 1, W. J. Griffiths, 2,3, R. J. Pendlebury, 2,3, F. C. Farthing, 2,3, J. J. Galsworthy, 2,3, T. W. Harry 2 & F. K. W. Francis, 2,3.
Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses	...	Miss B. E. M. C. Evans, 5, Miss A. French, 5, Miss M. G. Beynon, Miss M. M. Bond, 5,6, Miss M. Oldfield, Miss K. B. Baynam, 2,5,6, Miss E. M. Lewis, 5,6, Miss C. Parker, 5,6, Miss T. M. Inns, 5,6, Miss B. Hoare, 5,6, and Miss D. M. Jones 5,6, (resigned 16/11/40), Mrs. F. M. Matthias (Temporary), and Mrs. G. I. Scaplehorn (Temporary) apptd. 31/5/40.

# HEALTH DEPARTMENT—STAFF—continued.

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Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives	Miss K. B. Baynam.	2,5,6.
Health Visitor for Infectious Diseases	Miss E. M. Holland.	5,6.
Municipal Midwives	...	...
	Superintendent :	Mrs. G. M. Burrough.
	No. on 1st Jan. 1940	... 11
	No. resigned during year	... 2
	No. appointed during year	... 3
	No. on Staff 31st Dec. 1940	... 12

## Clerical :—

Chief	..	...	...	Percy E. Jones.
				W. H. M. Jones, E. de Lloyd, W. J. Croker, L. H. Harper, *A. J. Rowe, *E. G. Bezant, H. M. Harris, *R. G. Coslett, Miss B. E. Williams, *R. H. Gower, *K. J. Whitcutt, Miss B. D. Gapper, and R. W. Powell.

\*On Active Service at 31st Dec. 1940.

Temporary— at 31/12/40	(Health Work)	...	R. V. Lamey, M. Palmer, Mrs. G. Chappell, Miss F. Baines, Miss J. Poynton and Miss V. M. Lloyd.
	(A.R.P. Casualty Services)	...	E. W. Spicer, T. D. Howells, P. M. Haines and Miss D. M. Cobb.

Laboratory Assistant	...	...	W. H. M. Jones.
Vaccination Officer	...	...	E. de Lloyd.

Female Lay Assistants (M. & C.W.)	...	...	Miss H. H. Waldron, Miss B. M. Pierce and Mrs. B. E. Cable.
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## Part-time Assistants :—

Orthopaedic and Nurse Masseuse	...	...	Miss V. Gillman Jones.
U.V.R. Clinic Nurse	...	...	Miss A. E. Pritchard (Apptd. 29/1/40 ; resigned 14/6/40). Miss B. Flook (Apptd. 17/6/40).

Lay (M. & C.W.)	...	...	Mrs. F. Gregory, Miss M. Huntley and Miss L. Everson.
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## Allt-yr-yn Isolation Hospital :—

Matron	...	...	Miss J. Adams.
Engineer-Porter	...	...	F. W. S. Casburn (on Active Service).

House Disinfectors and Ambulance Drivers	...	...	H. J. Smith and T. L. Taylor.
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School Medical and M. & C.W. Clinics	Caretakers :	Mr. and Mrs. T. Young.
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- 1 = Inspector's Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.  
2 = Certificate Royal San. Inst. and San. Insp. Joint Board.  
3 = Meat Inspector's Certificate (Royal San. Inst.).  
4 = Smoke Inspector's Certificate  
5 = State Certified Midwife.  
6 = Health Visitor's Certificate (Royal San. Inst.).

# SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS

## FOR 1939 & 1940.

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Area of Borough (Land and Water)			7,873 acres.	
			<b>1939</b>	<b>1940</b>
Population (estimated)	...	...	*96,170	96,620
Density (persons per acre)	...	...	12.21	12.27
Dwelling Houses (estimated at June 30th)	...	...	23,406	23,615
Do. Void (included in above)	...	...	340	227
Average number of occupants per dwelling house			4.11	4.09
New Dwelling Houses rated (Less Old Houses pulled down)	...	...	410	209
Live Births (nett)	No.	...	\$1,483	\$1,620
	Rate	...	15.46	16.77
Deaths (corrected for				
(Non-Residents	No.	...	1,238	1,461
	Rate	...	12.87	15.12
Infant Deaths (Do.)	No.	...	80	130
	Rate per 1,000 Births	...	53.6	79.7
Total Zymotic Death Rate (including Tuberculosis) per 1,000 per annum	...	...	1.21	1.96
Death Rate for 7 principal Zymotic Diseases	...	...	0.135	0.24
Rateable Value at March 31st			£733,059	†£736,226
Sum represented by a Penny Rate			£2,868/10/-	†£2,926
Rate for Financial Year—in the £			13/10	†13/10

†At 31st March, 1941.

\*For calculating Death Rate.

§For calculating Birth Rate (for calculating Infant and Maternal Mortality the Registrar-General gives the number of Births as 1493 for the year 1939 and 1631 for the year 1940).

# COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

ROYAL CHAMBERS,

HIGH STREET,

NEWPORT.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1940. It is made in accordance with the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health.

## AREA OF BOROUGH.

By the Newport Extension Act of 1934, which became operative 1st April, 1935, the area of the Borough of Newport was increased from 5,020 acres to 7,873 acres—an addition of 2,853 acres.

This is the fifth extension of the Borough that has taken place. It will be of interest to compare the essential statistics at the dates these extensions were made:—

Year of Extension	1832	1877	1889	1904	1935
Area ...	938	2734	4924	5020	7873
Population ...	7062	32953	49910	72420	97500
Number of Houses	?	4856	7970	12450	21734
Birth Rate ...	?	40.87	33.6	32.48	16.96
Death Rate ...	?	27.31	17.5	15.63	12.38
Infant Mortality	?	167.8	161.8	153.9	70.3



The new areas added in 1935 comprise :—

Old Authority	Parish	Area in Acres
Magor Rural District Council.	Part of Christchurch	1060
St. Mellons Rural District Council—		
	Part of Bettws	... 7
	„ Malpas	... 690
	„ St. Woolos	... 1096
		<hr/>
	Total ...	<u>2853</u>

### POPULATION.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Extended Borough at the middle of 1940 was 96,620, an increase of 450 compared with the figure for 1939. The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) amounted to 159. This estimate of Newport's population is used, states the Registrar General, for the purpose of calculating birth and death rates.

*Dwellinghouses.*—From an examination of the Rating and Valuation Lists it was found that 249 new houses had been rated and 40 old houses taken off the Rates during the 12 months ended June 30th, 1940. This gives a nett increase of 209 houses. The total number of dwelling houses in the Borough on that date was calculated to be 23,615, of which 227 were void. The number of void houses on June 30th, 1939, was 340. By December 31st the number of houses had decreased to 23,611.

At June 30th the average number of persons per dwelling-house was calculated to be 4.09, compared with 4.11 last year, and the density of population (i.e., persons per acre) was 12.27 as against 12.21 in 1939, 12.18 in 1938, 12.22 in 1937 and 12.35 in 1936. The figures for the various Wards will be found in Table 1 at the end of the Report. This year Alexandra and Central Wards tie with the highest number of persons per dwellinghouse—4.95, and Lliswerry has the lowest—3.6 persons per house. By comparing these with similar figures in 1931 (given in the same table) the marked improvement which has taken place will be readily seen. The number of persons per acre still varies very considerably in the different Wards, from 5.5 in Lliswerry Ward to 46.4 in Central Ward.



The Rateable Value of the Borough on March 31st, 1941, was £736,226; the sum represented by a penny rate was £2926 and the Rate for the financial year, 13/10 in the £.

#### CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS.

The special industries of the town are Shipping, Ship-Repairing, Sea-faring, Steel-works, (including Galvanised sheet manufacturing), Weldless Steel Tube making, Malleable Iron industries, Nail making, Wire works, General & Marine Engineering works, Chemical works, Glass manufacturing and Brick making, Patent Fuel works, Timber yards, Wood Pickling works, Flour Mills, and Sugar and Chocolate Confectionery making.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are (in order of numerical importance):—

Transport and Communication (chiefly Water Transport); Metal Workers (not Electro-plate or Precious metals); Commercial; Finance and Insurance (excluding Clerks); Personal Services (Domestic Servants, Waiters, etc.); Clerks, Draughtsmen and Typists, etc.; Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers; Public Administration and Defence (excluding Professional men and Typists); Professional occupations; Electrical Apparatus Makers, Fitters and Electricians; Workers in Wood and Furniture; Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco, Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants; Warehousemen, Store Keepers, etc.; Painters and Decorators; Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials (chiefly in ships); Textile goods and articles of Dress; Printers, Bookbinders and Photographers; Mining and Quarrying; Brick making, Pottery and Glass manufacture.

*Extracts from Vital Statistics* (Ministry of Health Circular 1961  
(Wales) Appendix I.).

		Total	M.	F.	
Births	{ Legitimate	1560	795	765	Birth rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population ... 16.77
	{ Illegitimate	60	35	25	
births	... ..	59	34	25	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births ... .. 35.1
hs	... ..	1461	774	687	Death rate per 1000 of the esti- mated resident population 15.12

		Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.
Deaths from Puerperal Causes—		
Puerperal Sepsis	...	—
Other Puerperal Causes	4	2.43

Death rate of infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1000 live births	...	...	79.7
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	...	...	80.3
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	...	...	65.6

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	156
„ Measles (all ages)	...	...	14
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	nil
„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	5

#### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTH ACTS, 1907 and 1915.

The total number of live births that actually occurred in the town during the calendar year 1940 was, 1,708. 99.5 per cent. of the births were notified. This high percentage has been maintained for years without a single prosecution for breaches of the Act. The stillbirths notified and registered numbered 59; in addition there were 60 miscarriages. There was a marked increase in the number of miscarriages recorded; this is thought to be due to more complete information reaching the Department. The figures for the years 1932-1940 are as follows:—

		1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Live Births	{ Notified and Registered	1554	1513	1535	1619	1722	1629	1644	1571	1641
	{ Registered but not Notified	3	11	9	10	3	7	3	4	8
	{ Notified but not Registered	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total Live Births		1557	1524	1545	1630	1725	1637	1647	1575	1649
Still Births Notified and/or Regist'd		72	68	73	77	71	68	63	88	59
Miscarriages		22	29	24	23	32	43	46	36	60
Twin Births (No. of Children)		48	38	46	37	43	40	50	40	44

The live and stillbirths notified by midwives numbered 1,376; by doctors, parents and others, 332.

#### REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS.

The nett number of live births registered for the Borough during 1940, was 1,620 (830 boys and 790 girls), and the birth rate 16.77 per 1000 of the population, compared with 15.46 in 1939, 16.39 in 1938, an average of 17.18 during the five years 1930-34, and of 16.38 during the quinquennial period 1935-39. The birth rate in England and Wales during 1940 was 14.6 and in the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns 16.0. The birth rate in Newport was higher than it has been for the past four years.

The number of illegitimate births registered was 60. The proportion of these births to the total live births in 1940 was 3.70 per cent.—a higher figure than the average of 3.2 for the five years 1935-39. The figures for the previous years were:—3.1 in 1926, 2.5 in 1927, 2.8 in 1928, 3.1 in 1929, 3.7 in 1930, 3.1 in 1931, 3.2 in 1932, 3.3 in 1933, 3.1 in 1934, 2.7 in 1935, 2.5 in 1936, 2.99 in 1937, 3.6 in 1938, and 3.7 in 1939.

#### STILLBIRTHS.

The compulsory registration of Stillbirths came into operation on 1st July, 1927. The nett number of Stillbirths registered in Newport in 1940 was 59, with a rate of .61 per 1,000 of the population. The comparative rate for England and Wales was .55, and in the 126 Great Towns was .64. Judging from the result of the compulsory registration of stillbirths, the figures previously recorded in the Borough appear to have been fairly complete. The annual average number for the past five years was 67.4 stillbirths.

During 1940 the proportion of births belonging to the Still-born category was 35.2 per 1000 births (live and still), a proportion markedly below last year's figure of 46.3. During 1910-1914 the proportion of stillbirths per 1000 total births was 46.99; 1915-1919 it was 40.79; 1920-1924 it was 40.77; 1926-1930 it was 41.11; and 1931-1935, 43.0. During the past four years the proportion was 37.8 in 1936, 37.9 in 1937, 35.6 in 1938 and 46.3 in 1939.

Having regard to the fact that Syphilis is a common cause of stillbirths, the Anti-Venereal Diseases Campaign, a part of which is undertaken by the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, can and does result in many cases in the birth of healthy infants from syphilitic mothers if they have had adequate specific treatment.

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

130 infants died before reaching 12 months of age, which is in the proportion of 79.7 per 1,000 live births, compared with 53.6 in 1939, 61.7 in 1938, 62.3 in 1937, 63.8 in 1936, 70.3 in 1935, 79.9 in 1934, and with 62.5 and 76.3 during the two previous quinquennial periods, 1935-39 and 1930-34 respectively.

It will thus be seen that there was a marked increase in the Infant Mortality in 1940. Because of the unusual movements which have been taking place in the population due to war conditions, the Registrar General has for the purpose of calculating the Infant Mortality allocated 1631 births to Newport as compared with 1620—the actual number of births registered. The inference is that a number of infants under 1 year of age have been brought into the town as voluntary evacuees. Whether the number of such children has been under-estimated or not it is impossible to say, but it is difficult otherwise to explain the marked increase in the Infant Mortality during the past year. In England and Wales also the Infant Mortality increased from 50 in 1939 to 55 in 1940, and in the Great Towns from 53 to 61. The following Table shows the chief causes of death and their variations over a period of years. The most unsatisfactory feature is the large proportion of the deaths that were due to Prematurity, Wasting Diseases, and Congenital defects—conditions operating before birth; Infectious diseases (other than Diarrhoea) and Respiratory Diseases also caused more deaths than usual.

INFANT MORTALITY. CAUSES OF DEATH. WHOLE TOWN.

CAUSE	1908 - 1912		1935—1939		1940		
	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	%†	Rate per 1000 Births
Common Infectious Diseases ...	6.6	7.8	6.5	4.1	10	7.7	6.1
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	14.5	17.3	7.1	4.4	5	3.8	3.0
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity ...	28.9	34.4	37.6	23.5	52	40.0	31.9
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis ...	7.3	8.7	20.1	12.6	24	18.5	14.7
Tuberculous Diseases ...	2.5	2.9	.4	.3	—	—	—
Convulsions ...	13.6	16.2	.6	.4	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	15.4	18.3	18.5	11.6	29	22.3	17.8
Venereal Diseases ...	1.2	1.5	.2	.1	1	.8	.6
All Other Causes ...	9.8	11.7	9.9	5.6	9	6.9	5.5
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>100</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>79.7</b>
Inquests ...	7.1	8.5	1.4	.9	2	1.5	1.2
Uncertified Deaths ...	.9	1.1	.6	.4	—	—	—
Certified by Coroner after Post Mortem	—	—	4.3	2.7	5	3.8	3.0

†Means percentage of total Infant deaths.

Compared with the previous 5-yearly period four of the groups show a decreased rate, and five of the groups an increased rate.

### *Age at Death.*

For the purpose of further analysis the deaths of Infants are classified in age groups and the following figures are given for comparison.

Age Group.		Percentage of total Infant Deaths		Per 1000 Live Births	
		1940	Previous 5-yearly average	1940	Previous 5 yearly average
Under 1 month	...	53.9	52.2	42.9	32.6
1 to 3 months	...	17.7	15.7	14.2	9.8
3 to 6 months	...	9.2	14.6	7.4	9.1
6 to 12 months	...	19.2	17.5	15.3	10.9

A progressive policy in Ante-Natal work combined with an improved obstetrical service are the most promising service methods of preventing loss of life and physical disabilities during the first months of life.

This can only be achieved by the systematic and intelligent supervision of expectant mothers by midwives from early pregnancy and the general adoption of a careful medical supervision of expectant mothers in the same way.

The present system of providing medical help when emergencies arise undoubtedly has had the effect of discouraging the practice on the part of the patient of engaging a medical attendant during pregnancy. On the other hand it has ensured that mothers who could not provide medical help for themselves could obtain it when the necessity arose.

*Mortality among Illegitimate Children.*—Of the 60 (plus 1 added by the Registrar General for calculating the mortality) infants born out of wedlock, four died. The death rate was 65.6 per 1,000 of such births (as in 1939 actually less than the mortality rate among the legitimate children) compared with an average of 87.9 per 1,000 during the previous 5 years. In 1939 the rate was 40.0; in 1938, 122.8; in 1937, 63.8; in 1936, 73.2; in 1935, 136.4; 1934, 81.4; 1933, 127.6; and in 1932, 83.2.

## MATERNAL WELFARE.

### DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

*Notification.*—Since October 1st, 1937, all cases of Puerperal Fever have been included in the term *Puerperal Pyrexia*. 11 cases.



all residents of the Borough, were notified. 6 of these were treated in Hospital—3 at Woolston House (where the birth occurred in one of the cases) and 3 at Allt-yr-yn Hospital, the remaining 5 cases were nursed in their own homes and the services of Queen's Nurses provided for 4 of them. Of the 11 cases, 4 were doctors' cases and 7 midwives' cases, of which 1 was confined by a doctor. It is most satisfactory to be able to report that all the cases recovered. The number of cases per 1,000 live births was 6.74 compared with 10.16 during the previous five years and with 17.41 last year—a very definite decrease. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 11.96 and for the 126 Great Towns 13.90.

*Deaths.*—4 mothers died from diseases and accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition, or 2.37 per 1,000 live and still births. All these deaths occurred in Hospital—3 in Woolston House and 1 in Royal Gwent Hospital; not one of these deaths was from Puerperal Sepsis. For England and Wales the mortality from Puerperal Sepsis was 0.52 per 1,000 live and still births and the total Maternal Mortality 2.16.

The figures given below show the rates for Newport and England and Wales over a series of years. From them it will be seen that there has been a gradual reduction in the rates in quinquennial periods since 1896, in Newport's maternal death rates, and the *annual* figures, except for the year 1939, compare well with those for England and Wales.

Period.				Deaths per 1,000 Live Births					
				Sepsis		Other Puerperal Causes		Total	
								Newport	
				Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate
1896—1900	...	...	...	3.0	1.41	6.8	3.19	9.8	4.60
1910—1914	...	...	...	3.2	1.36	8.4	3.58	11.6	4.95
1922—1926	...	...	...	4.4	2.15	4.4	2.15	8.8	4.31
1927—1931	...	...	...	2.2	1.31	5.4	3.21	7.6	4.52
1932—1936	...	...	...	1.8	1.17	2.8	1.83	4.6	3.0
Year 1937	...	...	...	—	—	2	1.27	2	1.27
„ 1938	...	...	...	2	1.27	3	1.91	5	3.18
„ 1939	...	...	...	2	1.34	8	5.36	10	6.70
„ 1940	...	{	—	—	—	4	2.45	4	2.45
		{	—	—	—	4	2.37*	4	2.37*

\* = rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.

### ANTE-NATAL HYGIENE.

It is satisfactory to report that this subject is receiving greater attention by expectant mothers and midwives. 1,104 expectant mothers (or 64.6 per cent. of notified live and still births) were under the observation of the staff, compared with 1,031 in 1939, 993 in 1938, 829 in 1937, 768 in 1936, 1,016 in 1935, and with 746 during 1934—a constantly increasing number.

144 new Expectant Mothers became members of *the Centres* in addition to 33 counted last year; those requiring medical advice were referred to their own doctors, or they attended at the Clinic. The attendances of these mothers were:—at the Clinic, 5,137, at Centres 503, Total 5,640. 1,090 visits by Health Visitors were paid to Expectant Mothers at their homes. The work at the Centres consists of medical advice and instruction in infant hygiene generally. It is to be deplored that time cannot be found for systematic lectures, only personal talks being possible at odd times.

Ante-natal work continues to increase and the pressure on the staff is heavy. Nevertheless the attendance of these mothers at the Clinics must be persistently encouraged by all available means.

104 necessitous cases among Expectant Mothers were provided with fresh milk for varying periods according to their circumstances—in addition many other necessitous Expectants were supplied with groats and medicated foods at the Centres and Clinic from voluntary as well as Corporation funds. The number of of necessitous Expectant Mothers supplied with free milk in 1939 was 306. The marked reduction during 1940 was due to the advent of the Government's Free and Cheap Milk Scheme for these women and for young children.

### REGISTERED BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

Several complicated labour cases were admitted into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 17 births (11 non-residents) occurred there, of which 1 was stillborn. At 131 Stow Hill 366 births took place, of which 18 were stillbirths; all except seven were residents of the Borough. This makes a total of 383 registered births at Public Institutions. The number of such births has increased greatly, especially during the past five years, in 1931 only 30 births occurred in Public Institutions, by 1937 the number had risen to 196.

There were 3 Registered Nursing and Maternity Homes in the town, at which confinements took place during the year. 197 births occurred in them; 6 were stillbirths; 80 were non-residents.



In all 580 births at Institutions were registered.

364 Maternity cases (including 56 cases for Ante-natal treatment) were admitted during the year, on the recommendation of your Officers, to the Maternity beds reserved at the Public Assistance Hospital at 131 Stow Hill—compared with 194 in 1939, 183 in 1938, 142 in 1937, and 96 in 1936. The cost of nursing and maintenance amounted to £3,026 14s. 6d.; in addition the sum of £398 8s. 6d. was paid for operations and medical attention. The patients are assessed for repayment according to their financial circumstances and the sum of £1,505 0s. 8d. has been claimed in this respect.

*Fees paid by L.A. to Doctors "called in" by Midwives.*

The fees paid to Doctors called in by Midwives in cases of emergency amounted (in 1940) to £724 5s. 7d. for 443 patients; these figures are somewhat lower than those for 1939. The amount claimed from patients amounted to £308 2s. 3d.

Of the 443 cases, 94 were required to repay the whole of the Doctor's fee, 247 were required to repay part, and 102 were so necessitous that no demand was made for any repayment.

£105 17s. 9d. was paid to Dentists for conservative dental work for expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years. Repayments made by patients amounted to £71 9s. 0d.

#### WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

The following is a summary of the visits to homes paid by the Health Visitors during the year:—

Mothers.			Children.		
	Visits and Re-visits			Visits and Re-visits	
	1939	1940		1939	1940
To—			To—		
Expectant Mothers	1197	1090	Infants ...	7005	6221
Other Mothers ...	391	351	Children 1–5 years	10401	9734
Infectious Diseases	32	23	Infectious Diseases	870	658
Total ...	1620	1464	Total ...	18,276	16,613

		1940.	1939.
Total Visits, including Re-visits	...	18,077	19,896

The number of visits to homes was somewhat less than that for the previous year, due to illness among the Health Visiting Staff. The primary and most effective part of the work of Health Visitors is undoubtedly *Home Visiting*. It is fundamental to the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme, the basis of which is mainly the Notification of Births Act, 1907. Apart from the good which is done by means of personal advice and help "in situ," *Home Visiting* serves a valuable purpose in checking the work of midwives, in obtaining knowledge of a large number of cases of pregnancy that would not otherwise come to the knowledge of the Department until too late to be helped, and in providing the cases for clinic and centres. Both the latter depend mainly on the work of the Health Visitor in the homes for their "material."

#### CHILDREN 1 TO 5 YEARS OF AGE.

6,527 of such children received attention at the clinic and centres. The total attendances recorded were 15,641. 10,388 Home Visits were also paid to them.

The total medical attendances of mothers and children under 5 years at the clinic and centres, including orthopaedic and auxiliary clinics, were 31,130, compared with 31,318 in 1939, 37,151 during 1938, 31,994 in 1937, 34,233 in 1936, 33,432 in 1935, 26,448 in 1934, 20,113 in 1933, 17,860 in 1932, and 15,282 in 1931.

#### INFANT FEEDING.

1,555 newly born infants were visited during 1940.

The results of the usual enquiries in respect of methods of feeding during the first weeks of life were as follows:—

		Average	
		1940	previous
		per cent.	5 years
			per cent.
Breast Milk only	...	86.88	87.13
Breast Milk plus Artificial Food or Cow's Milk		1.61	2.36
Total wholly or partly Breast Fed		88.47	89.49
Artificial Food only	...	8.22	9.36
Too weak to take nourishment	...	2.02	1.35

Enquiries were made in reference to 105 deaths under 6 months of age.

In 14 of the deaths the mode of feeding could not be ascertained and in no fewer than 41 others, or 39.0 per cent. of the deaths under 6 months of age, the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment.

24 of the 105 infants were stated to have been wholly breast-fed, and 22 wholly fed on foods other than mother's milk.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of 6 months in reference to 1,279 infants showed that 32.8 per cent. of them were still entirely breast-fed, compared with an average of 41.8 during the previous 5 years, and with 31.2 last year. The proportion of children who are breast-fed at 6 months of age is now much lower than it used to be. In 1914 it was 73.7 per cent., in 1924, 61.4 per cent., and in 1934, 54.4 per cent.

#### INFLAMED EYES OF NEW-BORN.

Only 4 cases were notified, compared with 9 last year. 32 other cases of inflamed eyes, of which 31 were of a mild form, were discovered or reported and enquired into. All the cases were followed up until the termination of the condition. 2 of the 4 notified cases were treated in Hospital and 2 in their own homes by their own medical attendants, nursing attention being provided for them. 23 of the 32 unnotified cases were treated by their own doctors, 1 being an out-patient at the Royal Gwent Hospital and 9 very slight cases got well without medical treatment.

The number of cases of *Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified* in 1940 (4) gives a case rate per 1,000 births of 2.47, compared with the average for the previous 5 years of 6.87. The disease showed a marked decline a few years *after* it was first made notifiable in 1914; there was some recrudescence during the years 1934-1939, but this declined in 1940.

The enquiries made later for evidence of permanent injuries to the eyes showed:—Vision unimpaired, 3; Vision impaired, Nil; Still under treatment at end of the year, 1.

## SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

On September 7th, 1939, the Council, under Section 6 (2) of the Midwives Act, 1936, applied to the Minister of Health for an Order prohibiting unqualified women acting as Maternity Nurses in the Borough. Notice of the application of the Order was published in the local press on January 17th, 1940.

At the beginning of 1940 there were 40 midwives on the Register. During the year 11 new names were added to the Register, 2 midwives left the town and 4 did not notify their intention to practise during the year. At the end of the year there were 44 midwives on the Register.

The number of births including abortions attended by the midwives was 1,315, but in 276 of these medical practitioners had been engaged prior to the confinement, while in the case of 611 mothers medical aid was also obtained.

(These figures do not include the births which took place in Woolston House and the Royal Gwent Hospital).

Herbert Street Nursing Home Midwives were responsible for 174 cases. Of the other midwives 3 did over 50 cases and 3 had no cases at all.

### THE MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

At the beginning of the year there were 11 Municipal Midwives including the Senior Midwife. During the year 3 midwives were appointed and 2 midwives resigned.

In 1940 the Municipal Midwives attended 781 cases and also did some nursing cases for the private midwives.

Of the 44 midwives in practice during the year 28 were totally dependent on their practice for a living, 13 partially so and 3 not at all.

Of these 44 midwives all had the Central Midwives Board Certificate obtained by examination and 36 held the General Nursing Certificate in addition.

The records of having sent for medical aid received from

midwives (excluding those in Public Institutions) were as follows:

<i>For the Mother</i>	629	Individuals 611
During Pregnancy	171	
During Labour	411	
During Puerperium	47	
<i>For the Child</i>	158	Individuals 148

The Inspector of Midwives made 168 visits to midwives. There were also 144 interviews at the Health Department.

#### BREACHES OF THE C.M.B. RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Not sending record of advising medical aid	2
Delay in notifications of having sent for medical aid	1
Failure to notify having sent for medical aid	2
Delay in sending for medical aid for child	1
Records or registers incorrectly filled in	15
3 midwives were cautioned by the Medical Officer of Health.	

#### NOTIFICATION OF STILLBIRTHS.

40 Stillbirths occurred in the Midwives' Practice	
Prematurity and Twins	4
Maceration	21
Contracted Pelvis, abnormal presentations	12
Full time (reason unknown)	3

#### ABORTIONS AND MISCARRIAGES.

36 of these occurred in the Midwives' Practice.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN MIDWIVES' PRACTICE.

Puerperal Pyrexia	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4
Scarlet Fever	1
Pemphigus	4
Impetigo	2
Septic Sores	2
Cerebro-Spinal-Meningitis	- (1 in Home)
Chicken Pox	- (1 in Home)
Measles	3

In all these, precautions were successfully taken to prevent the spread of infection.

A few patients still fail to make arrangements for their confinements—the midwife not being sent for until the onset of labour. The majority of patients are booking their midwives earlier and although all patients do not co-operate with their midwives as they should, many appreciate the care which they receive from the midwives.

During the early months of 1940 the midwives carried out their work efficiently under great difficulties owing to the severity of the weather and black-out conditions. These difficulties were added to in the case of the Municipal Midwives by the occurrence of sickness in their ranks causing a larger share of work to fall on those remaining on duty.



ANNUAL REPORT OF DR. ANDREWINA LAIRD,  
MEDICAL OFFICER, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

During the year at most of the Centres the attendances were less than those made during 1939, at most of the Clinics, however, the attendances were increased.

Several factors probably influenced the attendances at the Centres. In the early and later months of the year the times of the sessions at the Centres had to be altered on account of the blackout and those hours do not seem quite so convenient for the mothers. The weather in the early months was unusually severe in character and interfered considerably with Centre attendances. School attendance hours were altered, and, for mothers with small children, made Centre attendances less easy. Also no doubt the frequent "Alerts" during the day in part of the year prevented mothers of school children attending as they were worried about the school children during "Alerts."

The home conditions of many of the mothers have altered. Financial circumstances have improved for some, for others, owing to the husbands being in the services, incomes are reduced and overhead expenses have not become correspondingly less. A number of women are employed and have their children in the care of relatives.

Many mothers have voluntarily evacuated themselves and their children from other areas to Newport. Other mothers are official evacuees. A number of these women are in homes where housing conditions are not suitable for them to be confined in or where the householders are unable or unwilling to look after them. These conditions, with the already inadequate housing conditions in some cases and the ever increasing difficulty in obtaining home helps on account of the greater employment of women in factories and in the services, have made increased demands on the accommodation of the Maternity Ward at 131 Stow Hill.

The number of patients sent into 131 Stow Hill for their confinements was much larger in 1940 than in previous years. In April, 1940, it was decided that all Maternity cases would be dealt



with under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme and not by the Public Assistance Committee.

The attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic have increased. Not only are there more mothers attending the Clinic but their attendances are more regular and the first attendance is made earlier in pregnancy.

On the whole the nutrition of the mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinic was good. Mothers are definitely taking more interest in the value of foods and the accessory food products also. In a few cases nutritional anaemia was present and in these iron preparations were given. Advice on diet is given at the Clinic—where poverty adversely affected the mothers health medicated foods are given. The Government milk scheme has been a benefit to the mothers, and was especially appreciated by them when milk rationing made milk supplies more difficult to obtain. It is to be regretted that the milk supplied is not pasteurised milk.

No matter how well mothers attend Centres, that alone is not sufficient without visiting in the homes by the Health Visitor. This latter part of the child welfare scheme is the most important part of the Health Visitor's duties, and on it depends so much of the success of the work done at the Centres.

Lectures in mothercraft are given to the senior girls in four of the Elementary Schools. An extension of this useful teaching would be of great advantage to the future generation. Unfortunately it is impossible to give lectures in mothercraft to the mothers at the Centres as conditions in the Centres are not suitable for lecturing.

**NURSING HOMES.** (Sections 187-195 Public Health Act, 1936).

There were 3 Maternity Homes and one Nursing Home on the Register.

These Homes are inspected regularly. Any lapse of administration of the Homes is immediately dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health, and the appropriate remedy insisted on.

**SOUTHERNDOWN REST HOME.**

It was found very difficult to arrange for mothers to be

admitted to this Home during the year, as the mothers hesitated to leave their homes and children for fear of Air Raids during their absence. Only three patients were admitted to the Home during the year. These expressed their appreciation of the benefit of their sojourn at the Home.

Two of these patients had their train fares paid by the Voluntary Committee.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION. (Section 206-220 Public Health Act, 1936).

At the end of 1940 there were 10 foster parents and 10 foster children on the Register. No foster parent had more than 1 foster child in her care. None of the foster parents is entirely dependent upon the keeping of foster children for a living.

These children are living under satisfactory conditions and are well cared for.

Notification and Registration :—	Foster Parents.	Foster Children
(a) Number on Register, January 1st	10	10
(b) Number added during the year	6	6
(c) Number taken off Register	6	6
(d) Number on Register, Dec. 31st, 1940	10	10

*Visitors.* Under Section 209 (2) of the Act, 8 of the Department's Health Visitors act as Infant Life Protection Visitors, having been specially appointed by the Council for this purpose. There were no other Child Protection Visitors, Persons, or Societies authorised to visit under Section 209 (2).

(e) No cases were proceeded against during the year.

In addition to the above, several foster children who were being cared for without reward, were unofficially registered and supervised. At the beginning of the year there were 6 such cases. This number had increased to 13 at the end of the year.

## THE CLINIC.

## ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

*New patients, during 1940.*

<i>Affections.</i>	<i>Mothers.</i>
General advice—no apparent disease	... 336
Defective Teeth	... 114
Debility	... 32
Respiratory Affections	... 20
Albuminuria, Toxaemia and High Blood Pressure	47
Heart conditions and Anaemia	... 61
Alimentary Affections	... 66
Gynaecological conditions	... 51
Deformity of Pelvis. History of previous difficult confinements	... 121
Abnormal presentations	... 9
Nervous Affections	... 8
Varicose Veins	... 60
Phthisis	... 6
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	... 2
Other conditions	... 25
	<hr/> 958 <hr/>

In addition 146 old patients attended during the year making a total of 1,104 individuals. 34 patients from the Ante-Natal Clinic were referred for examination by Dr. Glyn Morgan, the obstetric consultant to the Clinic.

3 patients were X rayed by Dr. Hastings.

At 131 Stow Hill beds are provided in a ward allocated to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee (now a sub-Committee of the Health Committee) for the treatment of complicated cases of Pregnancy or labour or where there is overcrowding in the Home, or the home conditions are generally unsatisfactory.

364 cases were admitted to 131 Stow Hill. Of this number 78 were sent in because of unsuitable home conditions. The majority of the remainder were admitted for complications of labour.

56 cases (of the 364) were admitted for treatment during

pregnancy. Of these, thirty-six were confined while in hospital and thirteen were re-admitted later for their confinement. Seven cases who had been treated in hospital for complications of pregnancy were later confined in their own homes.

Five patients were admitted for treatment in the puerperium only.

Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were admitted to Allt-yr-yn Hospital.

The Ante-Natal Clinic Attendances were 4407 in 1940, as compared with 3732 in 1939 and 3444 in 1938.

#### IMMUNISATION CLINIC.

Facilities for immunisation against Diphtheria have been provided at the Clinic. 368 children attended for immunisation in 1940. Of this number 306 were fully immunised during the year and of the remaining 62, 52 were completed by February, 1941. In 1939 only 193 children were immunised so that there has been a definite increase in the number of children immunised in 1940. To make this service of real use to the population, however, it is essential that a much larger number of the child population be immunised.

Alum Precipitated Toxoid is the prophylactic used. Two doses are given at 4 weekly intervals.

#### ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

The scheme for the treatment of crippled children is a joint one between the Education Committee and the Health (Maternity and Child Welfare) Sub-Committee, and provides for all school children as well as children under 5 years of age. It is administered by the latter committee.

Two medical sessions are held weekly at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. The Orthopaedic Surgeon (Mr. Parker, Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff) attends periodically at the Clinic to see new cases and to supervise the after care of old cases. Special cases are also seen by him at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, where all necessary X Ray examinations are made.

Operative and conservative treatment is carried out at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, or at the Crossways Convalescent Home.

Six weekly sessions are devoted to the treatment of patients by massage or remedial exercises.

*Notification of New Cases.*

*Maternity and Child Welfare Cases.*

Rickets	...	27
Talipes	...	6
Genu Valgum	...	23
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	2
Congenital Dislocation of Hip		1
Erb Duchenne Paralysis	...	1
Flat Feet	...	26
Metatarsus Varus	...	12
Torticollis	...	17
Spina Bifida	...	1
Fracture of Clavicle	...	2
Other conditions	...	13
No disease found on examination		8
		<hr/>
		139
		<hr/>

*School Cases.*

Spinal Curvature	16
Anterior Poliomyelitis	2
Flat Feet	83
Pes Cavus	14
Perthes Disease	1
Genu Valgum	21
Sacro Iliac Arthritis	1
Hemiplegia	2
Cyst of Tibia	1
Tuberculosis of Hip	1
Synovitis of Knee	1
Rickets	6
Other conditions	21
No disease found on examination	6
	<hr/>
	176

*Total Attendances.*

*Including Massage.*

*Massage only.*

Infants	472	267
Children	1132	295
School Children	3341	1735
		<hr/>
		4945
		<hr/>
		2297
		<hr/>

Mr. Parker held four sessions during the year.  
Patients admitted into Prince of Wales Hospital:—

Children under 5 years of age	5 (plus three admitted in 1939).
School children	8 (plus one admitted in 1939).

Special alterations were fitted to boots in a large number of cases. Appliances were supplied to ten children under five years of age, and to 24 children of school age.

There was an increase in the number of new school children seen during the year, but fortunately the new cases are of less severity than those who attended in the early years of the Orthopaedic Scheme. This improvement is largely due to the supervision given by the Health Visitors in the homes, and by the Medical inspections so that minor degrees of abnormality are found and sent for treatment before graver deformities are allowed to develop.

As in previous years free shoes or boots are available for necessitous cases. This scheme is of very great benefit, as poor footwear is responsible for a number of deformities and aggravates abnormalities already present.

#### AURAL AND OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.

During 1940 the arrangement with the Education Authority for the examination of children under 5 years of age suffering from conditions liable to lead to deafness and blindness was continued.

Mr. Sutton was in charge of the Aural Clinic and saw 8 cases. He also operated on 65 children suffering from Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids. These operations were performed at 131 Stow Hill under an arrangement arrived at between the Education Committee and the Public Assistance Committee.

Mr. Robertson, the Ophthalmic Surgeon, is in charge of the Eye Clinic, at which he saw 22 patients under school age. (39 examinations).

For dental treatment 24 patients were referred from the Clinic and 161 from the Centres to private practitioners under the arrangements provided for in the Scheme.

The following is a summary of the attendances at the various Clinics held:—

Ante-Natal		4407
Immunisation	...	784
Sunlight Clinic	...	3644
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	2648



Massage Clinic	...	2297
Auxiliary Clinic	...	1247
Other attendances at the Clinic		2450

### THE CENTRES.

There are 2 sessions weekly at Alexandra, Central, Lliswerry, Maindee and Beechwood Centres. At Crindau, Caerau, Malpas, and Maesglas Centres there is one session weekly.

#### NEW PATIENTS.

	<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Infants.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Alexandra	126	161	52	339
Central	177	197	66	440
Crindau	84	104	29	217
Lliswerry	159	192	69	420
Maindee	231	217	73	521
Beechwood	146	196	61	403
Caerau	128	122	49	299
Malpas	40	42	8	90
Maesglas	114	55	25	194
	<hr/> 1205	<hr/> 1286	<hr/> 432	<hr/> 2923

New expectant mothers included in the above:—

Alexandra 33, Central 26, Crindau 10, Maindee 20, Lliswerry 21,  
Beechwood 13, Caerau 6, Malpas 1, Maesglas 14.

Number of patients on register at Centres at the end of the year.

	<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Infants.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Alexandra	421	232	308	961
Central	550	214	518	1282
Crindau	510	114	343	967
Lliswerry	751	233	551	1535
Maindee	1352	283	1054	2689
Beechwood	993	213	1818	3024
Caerau	681	111	565	1357
Malpas	267	48	217	532
Maesglas	434	89	288	811
	<hr/> 5959	<hr/> 1537	<hr/> 5662	<hr/> 13158



*Medical Examinations at the Centres.*

	<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Infants.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Alexandra	195	1797	580	2572
Central	365	1506	723	2594
Crindau	136	942	474	1552
Lliswerry	386	1784	775	2945
Maindee	434	2124	1158	3716
Beechwood	260	2117	960	3337
Caerau	191	954	610	1755
Malpas	43	389	263	695
Maesglas	97	653	377	1127
	<hr/> 2107	<hr/> 12266	<hr/> 5920	<hr/> 20293

*Total Attendances at the Centres.*

	<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Infants.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Alexandra	3078	2588	1079	6745
Central	3031	2263	1051	6345
Crindau	2345	1725	1145	5215
Lliswerry	3853	2988	1734	8575
Maindee	4577	3267	1687	9531
Beechwood	4561	3317	2159	10037
Caerau	1927	1398	830	4155
Malpas	1099	634	650	2383
Maesglas	1530	1095	851	3476
	<hr/> 26001	<hr/> 19275	<hr/> 11186	<hr/> 56462

The attendances at the Centres have decreased during 1940 as compared with 1939 when the attendances were 61,288.

The number of new patients at the Centres, however, was larger in 1940 than in 1939.

The Dental, Maternity and Fire Guard Clubs have been carried out at the Centres under the auspices of the Voluntary Committee, by members of the Committee who attend the Centres.

The Voluntary Committee have provided free boots to Orthopaedic and necessitous cases, and this has been a great help to the recipients.

To the ladies of the Voluntary Committee I extend my grateful thanks. Their help is particularly appreciated in these times, we are especially indebted to those ladies who find it possible to attend the Centres regularly to help in the work there. One realizes how great an effort it must be to them to do this work as war conditions have imposed many other duties upon them.

I wish to record my appreciation of the help given by the Staff.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREWINA LAIRD.

## ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC.

The following is the Report of Dr. Gwyneth Daniel on the work of this Clinic:—

During the year 150 infants and children under the age of 5 years received treatment at the Clinic. Treatment is given twice a week by Mercury Vapour Lamp.

*Conditions for which treated.*

			NEW	OLD
Rickets	...	...	45	25
Debility	...	...	20	8
Cervical Adenitis		..	15 (7 T.B.)	3 (1 T.B.)
Underweight, Marasmus, etc.		...	19	3
Respiratory Diseases		...	4	0
Kyphosis	...	...	4	3
Alopecia	...	...	0	1
			<hr/> 107	<hr/> 43
			<hr/>	<hr/>

*Total Attendances—*

<i>Infants.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Sessions.</i>
269	2515	2784	190

*Rickets.* 70 cases.

Of these, 22 improved very much both in general health and as regards the rickets condition; 35 improved with lessening of bony deformities and improved disposition; 1 showed slight improvement and 12 showed no response to treatment. The average attendance of these was 4.

*Debility.* 28 cases.

6 improved very much, gained in weight, improved in colour and appetite, 18 improved and 4 showed no response to treatment.

*Cervical Adenitis.* 18 cases:—8 T.B. 10 NON-T.B.

(a) *Tuberculous Adenitis.* 8 cases.

4 showed marked improvement, the glands subsided with gain in weight and general health improved; 2 showed improvement,

the glands becoming smaller and 2 remained unchanged. One of these had only 1 treatment.

(b) *Non-Tuberculous Adenitis*. 10 cases.

Of these, 3 showed marked improvement, 4 improved and 3 remained unaffected by treatment.

*Underweight, Marasmus, etc.* 22 cases.

4 improved very much with a considerable increase in weight, 10 improved muscle tone; 12 improved, gaining weight steadily; 1 showed slight improvement and 5 showed no improvement. The latter were very irregular in attendance and none of them completed a course of treatment.

*Respiratory Diseases*. 4 cases.

3 improved, the attacks of bronchitis were less frequent in occurrence and milder in character when they occurred; 1 showed no improvement.

*Kyphosis*. 7 cases.

4 showed much improvement, the spinal muscles increased in tone and general health improved; 2 improved with lessening of the curvature; 1 remained unchanged but only attended once.

*Alopecia Areata*. 1 case.

This child responded well to treatment and when discharged had a normal growth of hair.

## SCHOOL CHILDREN.

43 children of school age were treated during the year.

*Conditions for which treated.*

			NEW	OLD
Debility	...	...	12	2
Adenitis	...	...	13 (10 T.B.)	4 (4 T.B.)
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	4	0
Rheumatism	...	...	3	0

## Other conditions :—

(a) Genu Valgum	...	1	0
(b) T.B. Mediastinitis	...	1	0
(c) Anaemia	...	1	0
(d) Naso-Pharyngeal Catarrh		1	0
(e) Scoliosis	...	1	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		37	6
		<hr/>	<hr/>

*Total Attendances*—860.

*Debility.* 14 cases.

4 improved very much with gain in weight and energy; 6 improved and 4 remained unchanged, but these attended very irregularly.

*Cervical Adenitis.* 17 cases. 14 T.B. 3 NON-T.B.

(a) *Tuberculous Adenitis.* 14 cases.

6 showed marked improvement, the glands subsided and there was a good gain in weight and improvement in general health; 7 improved with decrease in size of gland and improved general health; 1 showed no response but only attended 5 times.

(b) *Non-Tuberculous Adenitis.* 3 cases.

All improved under treatment, the glands became smaller and there was a gain in weight and improvement in general health.

*Respiratory Diseases.* 4 cases.

1 showed slight improvement; 3 remained unchanged.

*Rheumatism.* 3 cases.

1 was much improved by treatment, the pains disappeared and there had been no recurrence when seen three months later; 2 improved.

*Other Conditions.*

1. Genu Valgum, 1 case, which improved.

2. T.B. Mediastinitis, 1 case, improved.
3. Anaemia, 1 case, no change.
4. Naso-Pharyngeal Catarrh, 1 case, improved.
5. Scoliosis, 1 case, improved.

The conditions for which the children received treatment were much the same as in previous years. Rickets was the predominant disease treated in the under 5 age group. Of these over 78% responded to treatment. In the school age group Cervical Adenitis was the most satisfactory as regards the results. They were mainly of tuberculous origin and of those treated 95% responded well. 3 cases were aspirated at the T.B. Institute, 4 were treated by general and local application of the Mercury Vapour Lamp.

### AUXILIARY CLINIC REPORT FOR 1940.

Dr. Gwyneth Daniel also reports that during the year 106 new cases were treated at the Clinic. Of these 3 were children under 5 years of age, 87 were expectant mothers and 12 non-expectant mothers. Only 7 cases were found to be suffering from venereal disease, 6 with gonorrhoea and 1 with syphilis. None of the children had venereal disease.

#### *Conditions for which treated.*

Endocervicitis	...	...	22
Leucorrhoea	...	...	21
Cervical Erosion	...	...	15
Gonorrhoea	...	...	6
Syphilis	...	...	1
Vulvo-vaginitis	...	...	2
Pruritus	...	...	10
Retroversion	...	...	3
Rectocele	...	...	2
Other conditions	...	...	24

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106

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Total Attendance, 1247.

The average attendance was 12. The same difficulty was experienced with regular attendance. Patients attended well for the most part until confinement took place, after which it was

difficult to get them to come to the Clinic. The number of cases found to be suffering from venereal disease was the smallest for some years..

*Comparison of past 5 years.*

	G.C.	S.	N.V.D.	Total
1936	33	0	73	106
1937	31	0	89	120
1938	30	1	86	117
1939	7	0	88	95
1940	6	1	99	106



## VITAL STATISTICS.

## DEATHS.

The total deaths registered numbered 1,535; after the exclusion of non-residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, the number was reduced to 1,461. This afforded a death rate of 15.12 compared with 12.87 in 1939, and 12.10 in 1938, 12.78 in 1937, 12.11 in 1936, 12.38 in 1935, 12.12 in 1934, 10.98 in 1930, 12.41 in 1920, and 12.98 in 1910. The death rate rose in Newport in 1940 in common with the rest of the country. The average for the last five years was 12.45 and for the past 10 years 12.34.

The average death rate in the 126 County Boroughs of England and Wales for 1940 was 15.8.

541 deaths, or 37.0 per cent. of the nett deaths, occurred in Public Institutions, namely, Public Assistance Institution, 131 Stow Hill, 345; Royal Gwent Hospital, 91; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 25; and other Institutions outside the Borough, 80. In addition, 178 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely, at the Royal Gwent Hospital, 132; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 11; Public Assistance Institution, 2; Public Works and Places, 13; and in Private Institutions, etc., 20. The proportion of deaths in Public Institutions was lower than in 1939 when it was 41.5 per cent. but the proportion of such deaths have increased considerably of recent years. In 1925, it was only 24.3 and in 1915, 22.0 per cent.

The deaths under 5 years of age numbered 189 or 12.9 per cent. of the total deaths, whilst 672 deaths occurred among the aged (65 years and upwards) or 46.3 per cent of all the deaths.

The increase in the proportion of the total deaths that were over 65 years of age and the decrease in the proportion that were under 5 years of age which have been such marked features in the mortal statistics in recent years were arrested during 1940 as the following figures show:—

Percentage of Total Deaths.				
		Under 5 years		
		of age.	65 years	
			and over.	
1900	...	45.21	...	15.63
1910	...	34.38	...	21.62

1920	...	26.99	...	23.80
1930	...	12.86	...	36.89
1938	...	12.23	...	47.03
1939	...	8.16	...	51.29
1940	...	12.94	...	46.00

HEART DISEASES, as usual caused the largest number of deaths, namely, 398—a rate of 4.12 per 1,000 of the population (last year the rate was 3.30). It is noteworthy that 281 of these had attained the age of 65 years and upwards.

CANCER. 156 deaths occurred, with a death rate of 1.615 per 1,000, compared with a rate of 1.597 per 1,000 for the previous five years. The 1940 rate was lower by .007 per 1,000 than that for 1939, but was .018 per 1,000 above the last five yearly average. The disease was more fatal in females—90 deaths; the deaths of males numbered 66. The site most commonly affected in females was the Breast (19 deaths); in males, the stomach (19 deaths). The steady increase in the mortality from this disease in Newport (as with the rest of the Country generally) will be seen from the following figures:—

Average Death Rate (per 1,000 living) in 5 yearly periods.

1915—1919	...	...	.841
1920—1924	...	...	.977
1925—1929	...	...	1.256
1930—1934	...	...	1.302
1931—1935	...	...	1.314
1932—1936	...	...	1.381
1933—1937	...	...	1.424
1934—1938	...	...	1.533
1935—1939	...	...	1.597

The death rate in England and Wales from this disease during 1938 was 1.665 per 1,000 of the population—the rates for 1939 and 1940 have not been published at the time of going to print.

#### RADIUM AND RADIUM-THERAPY.

The Directors of the Royal Gwent Hospital decided in 1937 to bring the Hospital to the forefront in the treatment of Cancer and to expend a sum of £1,500 for this purpose.

The old radium-therapy equipment has now been replaced by an up-to-date shock proof set. In addition, 85 milligrams of radium with the necessary safe and equipment have been purchased. This will enable a considerable saving to be effected in the hiring which has been the practice heretofore.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES caused 215 deaths—a death-rate of 2.225. Of these, 92 were due to Pneumonia (all forms) and 123 to Bronchitis, etc. The death rate of 2.225 is much above the average rate of 1.168 for the past five years. The unusual severity of the of the weather during the winter undoubtedly explains much of the increase. In 1939 the death rate from these diseases was only .936, which was the lowest rate of which we have records.

VIOLENT DEATHS numbered 81 or 5.54 per cent. of the total deaths. 8 of the 81 were due to suicide.

Inquests were held in 99 instances or 6.78 per cent. of the total deaths. 51 (3.49 per cent.) of the deaths were certified by the Coroner after post mortem examination.

### ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The total deaths from diseases of a zymotic nature numbered 189 compared with 116 in 1939, and an annual average for the past five years of 150 deaths. The Zymotic death rate was 1.96 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the past 5 years was 1.56. These diseases accounted for 12.9 per cent. of the total deaths. The 189 deaths were caused by the following diseases:—Tuberculosis, 95 (lungs 87, other forms 8); Diphtheria, 4; Measles, 14; Influenza, 22; Zymotic Diarrhoea, 5; Venereal Diseases, 18; Septicaemia, 2; Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 22; Encephalitis Lethargica, 3; Acute Poliomyelitis, 2; and Malaria, 2. Tuberculosis and Influenza together were responsible for 61.9 per cent. of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The Influenza death rate of 0.23 in Newport was slightly lower than that for the Great Towns, which was 0.29.

### DIARRHOEAL DISEASES (Death Rate .052).

The total deaths from Zymotic Diarrhoea and Enteritis were 5—an unusually low figure. The deaths included in this category

are limited to those under 2 years of age.

For comparison the death rates from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births for a number of years are given.

The figures for quinquennial periods and recent single years being :—

Period.			Rate per 1,000 births.
1911—1915	...	...	21.81
1916—1920	...	...	8.87
1921—1925	...	...	7.52
1926—1930	...	...	6.18
1930—1934	...	...	4.67
1931—1935	...	...	5.64
1932—1936	...	...	5.62
1933—1937	...	...	5.96
1934—1938	...	...	5.72
1935—1939	...	...	5.08
Year 1937	...	...	5.09
Year 1938	...	...	7.00
Year 1939	...	...	2.01
Year 1940	...	...	3.07

The Diarrhoeal death rate among children under 2 years in the 126 Great Towns was 5.9 per 1,000 births, and in England and Wales 4.6 compared with 3.07 at Newport.

The prevalence of these diseases fluctuates considerably from year to year; the figures for the past two years show a marked decrease compared with previous years.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SCHOOLS.

On November 8th, 1939, the Public Health (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations came into force in Newport, making these diseases compulsorily notifiable by the Medical Attendant.

Table 11 shows the number of cases of Measles and Whooping Cough and certain non-notifiable infectious diseases (namely, Chicken Pox, Mumps, and also Scabies, Impetigo, etc.) coming to the knowledge of the Department, and the Schools affected. By

arrangement with the Education Authority—an arrangement which has been in operation for many years—the School Attendance Officers report direct to the Medical Officer of Health all such cases coming to their knowledge. By these means early and surprisingly accurate information is obtained of the existence and extent of these diseases. Early information of suspected cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria is also obtained and close co-operation with the School Clinic completes the circle and ensures prompt measures being taken.

Further measures are taken to prevent the spread of Infectious Diseases in Schools such as (1) Routine Swabbing of school contacts with cases notified as Diphtheria and of the whole class when more than one case occurs, (2) the disinfection of school premises when necessary, (3) Immunisation of children against Diphtheria.

The extent to which the various schools were affected by minor infectious diseases is set out in Table 11.

#### CHICKEN POX.

During the year 533 cases came to the knowledge of the Department, compared with 588 in 1939. 439 of the cases were among school children, and 94 among children under school age. The schools affected will be seen in Table 11. The rules for exclusion from school laid down by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education in their joint memorandum were applied in all cases.

#### MUMPS.

146 cases were reported during the year, compared with 16 in 1939 and 87 in 1938. 77 of the cases occurred in the Infants' Departments of the Schools.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS.

The diseases now notifiable are Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric and Para-Typhoid Fever, Continued Fever, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Relapsing Fever, Plague, Puerperal Pyrexia, Erysipelas, Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Influenzal), Cerebro-Spinal Fever,



Acute Polio-Encephalitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Dysentery, Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Malaria, Measles and Whooping Cough.

The number of notifications received during 1940 was 2,093 compared with 1,053 in 1939, 1,802 in 1938, and 1,024 in 1937.

#### VISITS AND DISINFECTION.

4,052 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Staff. 691 houses (2,607 rooms) were disinfected, and 5,874 articles were removed for steam disinfection; 125 articles were destroyed.

2,113 bottles of disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains; 309 verminous houses (900 rooms) were also fumigated by the Department.

#### WHOOPING COUGH (Death Rate, Nil).

Only 25 cases of this disease were discovered or notified—the lowest number in a single year of which we have records. The yearly average for the past five years was 256.2. 16 of the cases were notified by doctors. 18 of the cases were under School age and 6 were in the Infants' Departments of the Schools. Not a single death occurred, whereas the yearly average fatality rate for the previous 5 years was 24.98 per 1,000 cases. The death rate from this disease in 1940 in England and Wales, and in 126 County Boroughs was 0.02.

#### MEASLES (Death Rate, 0.145).

This disease was epidemic during 1940. The epidemic started in the fourth quarter of 1939, when 390 cases occurred. A total of 2,168 cases were recorded with 14 deaths (giving a fatality rate of 6.4 per 1,000 cases) during the epidemic.

1,778 of the cases *were recorded in 1940*, and of these 1,203 were notified by doctors. In the first quarter of the year 1,983 cases occurred, in the second quarter 629, in the third quarter 43, and in the fourth quarter 23. The yearly average number of cases notified during the previous five years was 660.



760 cases occurred among children in the Infants' Departments of the Schools; 851 were under school age; 37 were above school age; 130 occurred among the Boys' and Girls' Departments of the schools.

The case rate per 1,000 of the population was 18.40, compared with 4.71 in 1939, and the fatality rate was 7.87 per 1,000 cases *for the year 1940*—compared with 11.81 during the previous 5 years.

The death rate from Measles during 1940 in England and Wales was 0.02 and in the 126 Great Towns 0.02 also.

SCARLET FEVER (Death Rate, Nil).

The incidence of this disease was much lower than usual. The number of notifications received during 1940 was 133, compared with 186 in 1939, 992 in 1938, and an annual average of 340.4 during the 5 years 1935-39. 26 cases occurred in the first quarter, 35 in the second, 31 in the third, and 41 in the fourth quarter.

The case rate per 1,000 of the population was 1.38 compared with a yearly average of 3.52 during the previous 5 years.

The ward with the highest case rate was Lliswerry, 2.24, St. Woolos came next with 2.23 and Allt-yr-yn with 1.85; Alexandra with 0.46 had the lowest rate. (see also Table 9).

The disease was of a mild type and no deaths occurred.

In England and Wales and in the 126 Great Towns the death rate from Scarlet Fever was 0.00.

93 or 70.0 per cent. of the notified cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The other cases were home-nursed at the parents' special request, and the Department satisfied themselves that the home circumstances were favourable for proper isolation and treatment. The daily average number of cases of Scarlet Fever under Hospital treatment throughout the year was 7.75, as compared with 11.86 in 1939.

DIPHThERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP. (Death Rate, 0.041).

193 cases were notified, compared with 152 in 1939, and with an annual average during the past five years of 255.6. The case

rate per 1,000 living was 2.00. 57 cases occurred during the first quarter, 42 during the second, 55 during the third, and 39 during the fourth quarter. 4 deaths occurred, giving a fatality rate of 20.72 per 1,000 cases notified as compared with a fatality rate of 32.08 during the past five years. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.041 compared with 0.06 for England and Wales and 0.07 in the 126 Great Towns. 167 or 86.5 per cent. of the notified cases were treated in Hospital. In the search for sources of infection and the swabbing of contacts, 8 "carrier" cases were discovered. 3 of these were isolated in Hospital.

**IMMUNISATION.** Special sessions for the immunisation of children are held regularly at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic for those under 5 years of age and at the School Clinic for the older children.

During the year, 382 children were immunised--76 at the School Clinic and 306 at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. In spite of propaganda such as distribution of leaflets and public appeals, etc., the general public are still slow in taking advantage of this method of prophylaxis.

A supply of immunising products for Private Practitioners should they need them for their patients is also kept at the Health Department. So far there has been little demand for them.

Anti-diphtheritic serum is kept in stock at the Health Department to facilitate its early administration by the medical attendant..

420,000 units (42 phials) of Antitoxin were supplied to medical men for notified or suspected cases. The administration of antitoxin before admission of the cases into hospital greatly improves the chances of recovery in serious cases.

Reference is made elsewhere to the large amount of Bacteriological work done at the Health Department in connection with Diphtheria.

#### TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER (Death Rate, Nil).

(Under this head Para-Typhoid A and B are also included).

Only 1 case was notified during the year. This case (of the

Para-Typhoid B Type) occurred during the 2nd quarter in St. Woolos Ward. Although the most careful investigations were made into the patient's movements, and into the water, milk, and food supplies, no likely source of infection was discovered. The patient recovered and there was no extension of the disease.

The annual average number of cases of this disease notified during the past five years was 3.8.

#### CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER (Death Rate, 0.228).

In common with many other parts of the Country, Newport experienced a marked increase in the prevalence of this disease, especially during the first half of the year. Altogether 130 genuine cases were recorded—62 in the first quarter, 36 in the second, 23 in the third and 9 in the fourth quarter of the year. All except 5 of the 130 cases were civilians. In 1939 only 5 cases occurred and for the five years 1935-1939 the yearly average number of cases was 2.2. The case rate in Newport in 1940 was 1.294 per 1,000 of the population (civilian), compared with 0.33 in the 126 Great Towns.

119 of the 130 cases were treated in Hospital; the 11 remaining cases died before notification or the diagnosis was not established until after death.

There were 22 deaths giving a fatality rate of 169.2 per 1,000 cases notified, as compared with a fatality rate of 454.5 during the previous 5 years. The death rate was 0.228 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding rate for England and Wales is not available.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

[Death Rate—All Forms, 0.983 (Lungs 0.900; Other Forms, 0.083).].

DEATHS.—95 deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis occurred

in Newport; 87 from Pulmonary and 8 from Other Forms. The latter include 2 deaths from Tuberculosis of Brain.

In 1939 the death rate from "All Forms" of Tuberculosis was the lowest recorded, as were also the death rates from both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis; the year 1940 showed an increase in all of these rates. The figures given below show the comparison with previous years and with England and Wales.

Tuberculosis Death-Rates (per 1,000 of Population).

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	ALL FORMS		
			Newport	England & Wales	Wales & Mon'shire
1923-27	1.04	0.22	1.26	...	...
1928-32	1.09	0.17	1.26	...	...
1932	0.96	0.156	1.116	0.84	0.98
1933	0.79	0.158	0.948	0.82	0.99
1934	0.868	0.194	1.062	0.76	0.91
1935	0.950	0.116	1.066	0.72	0.92
1936	0.957	0.093	1.050	0.69	0.86
1937	0.738	0.125	0.863	0.69	0.88
1938	0.709	0.104	0.813	0.63	0.81
1939	0.686	0.052	0.738	?	0.76
1940	0.900	0.083	0.983	?	0.80

*Notifications.*

The following table shows the number of fresh cases notified each year for the past five years :—

Year	Lungs	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1935	145	62	207
1936	133	51	184
1937	155	62	217
1938	155	53	208
1939	115	37	152
1940	134	57	191

Number of New Cases and Number of Deaths during 1940  
at various age groups.

Age Periods		New Cases.				Deaths.			
		Respiratory		Non-Resp'tory		Respiratory		Non-Resp'tory	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—	...	...	1	3	7	...	1	...	2
5—	...	8	4	10	8	...	1	1	1
15—	...	18	19	5	12	5	14	...	1
25—	...	25	16	2	5	11	9	...	...
35—	...	12	7	...	2	16	6	...	1
45—	...	10	4	1	1	10	2	1	1
55—	...	7	2	...	1	7	2	...	...
65 and upwards	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Total	...	81	53	21	36	51	36	2	6

*Tuberculosis of Lungs.*

Of the 134 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs notified in 1940, 101 were alive in Newport at the end of the year, or 75.3 per cent., compared with 70 per cent. in 1926, 62 per cent. in 1927, 69 per cent. in 1928, 62 per cent. in 1929, 63 per cent. in 1930, 68 per cent. in 1931, 66.5 per cent. in 1932, 75.3 per cent. in 1933, 74.2 per cent. in 1934, 68.9 per cent. in 1935, 69.9 per cent. in 1936, 78.7 per cent. in 1937, 80 per cent. in 1938 and 79 per cent. in 1939.

The fatality rate per 1,000 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 547.2 during the five years ending 1920; for the period 1922-6 it was 688.7; for 1927-31, 662.5; for 1932-36, 540.4; for the year 1937, 458.1; 1938, 438.7; 1939, 573.9; and 649.3 in 1940—an increase over recent years.

*Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

Of the 57 cases notified to be suffering from Non-Pulmonary forms of the disease, 51 or 89.5 per cent. were alive at the end of the year—a figure well above the average and compares with 80 per cent. in 1926, 81 per cent. in 1927, 79 per cent. in 1928, 76 per cent. in 1929, 71 per cent. in 1930, 78 per cent. in 1931, 83.8 per cent. in 1932, 80 per cent. in 1933, 68.2 per cent. in 1934, 70.9 per cent. in



1935, 82.3 per cent. in 1936, 93.5 per cent. in 1937, 74 per cent. in 1938, and 86 per cent. in 1939.

The fatality rates per 1,000 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the following five-yearly periods were:—1923-1927, 316.4; 1928-1932, 248.4; 1933-1937, 212.8; for the year 1938, 188.7; 1939, 135.1; and for 1940, 140.3—an impressive decline.

As to notifications received after death of the patient, there is little improvement in the percentages of either Pulmonary or Non-Pulmonary cases so notified, but the proportion is very low—only 2.1 per cent. last year.

*Tuberculosis—All Forms.*

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis (all forms) on the Register at the Health Department at the end of the year was:—

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary	377	...	300	...	677
Non-Pulmonary	178	...	186	...	364
<hr/>					
All Forms	555	...	486	...	1041
<hr/>					

During each of the previous ten years the number of cases (all forms) on the Register was 1939, 957; 1938, 934; 1937, 940; 1936, 860; 1935, 861; 1934, 821; 1933, 798; 1932, 730; 1931, 701; 1930, 676; 1929, 655—an almost continuous increase.

# OCCUPATIONS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

## (A)—PULMONARY.

MALES.					FEMALES.		
In-door	No.	Out-door	No.	Partly In-door and partly Out-door	No.	In-door	No.
Baker	1	Chaufeur	1	Paint Sprayer	1	Domestics	8
Blacksmith	1	Coal Trimmers	2			Factory Workers	2
Billiards Marker	1	Dairyman	1			Housewives	27
Carpenters	2	Dock Workers	7			Laundry Worker	1
Clerk	1	Engine Driver	1			Packer	1
Machinist	1	Errand Boys	2			Shop Assistants	3
Metal Workers	8	Labourers	19				
Mechanic	1	Messenger	1				
Other	1	Motor Drivers	2				
Shop Assistant	1	Seamen	8				
Ship's Fireman	1	Soldiers	11				
Scholar	1	Travellers	2				
Total	20	Total	57	Total	1	Total	42
						Total	Nil

## (B)—NON-PULMONARY.

M A I E S				F E M A L E S.			
In-door.	No.	Out-door.	No	Partly In-door & Partly Out-door	No.	In-door.	No.
Boot Maker	1	Seaman	1			Cinema	1
Butcher's		Soldier	1			Attendant	1
Assistant	1					Cook	2
Clerk	1					Domestics	4
Electrical						Factory Workers	
Assemblers	2					Hospital	
Factory Worker	1					Ward Maid	1
Others	2					Housewives	6
Shop Assistant	1					Nun	1
Scholars	4					Nurse	1
						Other	1
						Shop Assistant	1
						Scholars	3
						Telephone	
						Operator	1
						Waitresses	2
Total	13	Total	2	Total	Nil	Total	4
							Nil
						Total	Nil

## (C)—SUMMARY.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total of Both.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
In-door Occupations	20	42	13	25	100
Out-door Occupations	57	...	2	...	59
Partly In-door and Partly Out-door	1	...	...	...	1
School Children	2	4	5	4	15
Under School Age	...	1	1	6	8
No Occupation	1	6	...	1	8
Total ...	81	53	21	36	191

The Returns of the Welsh National Memorial Association show the following work done at the Newport Institute for Borough patients:—

Number of New cases examined (including Contacts)	1086
Number found Tuberculous:—(a) Pulmonary	132
(b) Non-Pulmonary	47
Number found Non-Tuberculous	867
Number of other cases previously found doubtful, found on re-examination to be Tuberculous:—	
(a) Pulmonary	7
(b) Non-Pulmonary	4
Number of cases found to be Non-Tuberculous	38
Number of cases on Institute Register at the end of the year:—	
(a) Pulmonary	701
(b) Non-Pulmonary	266
Total	967
Number of attendances at Clinic	3342
Number of visits to the houses of patients by the Tuberculosis and other Nurses	4541

# RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT DURING 1940.

	A.—Hospital Pulmonary Cases		B.—Hospital Non-Pulmonary		C.—Sanatorium Pulmonary		A, B & C Totals
	Definite Case	Case for Observation	Definite Case	Case for Observation	Definite Case	Case for Observation	
In Institutions on 1st day of year	54	—	12	—	14	—	80
Number admitted during year	117	1	50	2	25	—	195
Number transferred	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	171	1	62	3	39	—	276
Number Discharged—							
Quiescent	3	—	6	—	8	—	17
Improved	57	—	32	—	5	—	94
No Material Improvement	31	—	4	—	4	—	39
Tuberculous	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtfully Tuberculous	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Total	91	—	42	3	17	—	153
Died	28	—	1	—	—	—	29
Number Transferred	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
In Institutions on last day of year	52	1	18	—	22	—	93

## SMALL POX.

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

## VACCINATION.

The Vaccination Districts and the names of the Public Vaccinators are:—Malpas, Dr. H. A. Keane; St. Woolos, Dr. W. Garraway Smith; Remaining area West of River, Dr. Harvey Nichol; Area East of River, Dr. J. F. Nicholson.

The percentage of children successfully vaccinated has been rapidly and continuously decreasing since exemption was made easy (see Table 8). In Newport during the year ended June 30th, 1940, 15.5 per cent. of the infants were successfully vaccinated compared with 15.1 per cent. in 1939, 17.6 per cent. in 1938, 17.5 per cent. in 1937, 20.8 per cent. in 1936, 26.3 per cent. in 1930, 35.5 per cent. in 1920, 58.9 per cent. in 1910, and 93 per cent. in 1897.

The Vaccination Officer, Mr. E. de Lloyd, has presented the following report for the year ended 30th June, 1940, with comparative figures for the previous year.

		Year ending 30th June	1939	1940
Births Registered	...	1,606	1,661	
Successfully Vaccinated	...	231	234	
Insusceptible to Vaccination	...	8	8	
Had Small Pox	...	—	—	
Exemptions received	...	1,148	1,089	
Died unvaccinated	...	58	104	
Postponed by Medical Certificate	...	9	32	
Removed to Districts, the Vaccination Officers of which have been apprised	...	13	35	
Removed to Districts unknown, or which cannot be reached, and cases not having been found	...	56	55	
In abeyance	...	83	104	
Percentage successfully Vaccinated	...	15.1	15.5	



## OTHER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifications of the following Infectious Diseases were received during the year:—

Erysipelas	...	40 Cases
Pneumonia—Influenzal	...	42
Acute Primary	...	117
		— 159 „
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	3 Cases
Poliomyelitis	...	5 Cases
Continued Fever	...	2 Cases
Malaria	...	2 Cases

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

Facilities for free diagnosis and treatment for all persons suffering from Venereal Diseases are provided by arrangement with the Directors of the Royal Gwent Hospital.

On May 20th, 1935, the number of sessions was increased from five per week to six, giving an additional session for females on Tuesdays at 5.30 p.m. and changing the male session on Tuesdays at 4.30 p.m. to Mondays at 10 a.m. The clinic is now open for:—

*Males.*—Mondays, 10 a.m.; Wednesdays, 2 p.m.; Thursdays, 4.30 p.m.; and Fridays, 6 p.m.

*Females.*—Tuesdays, 5.30 p.m.; and Thursdays, 2 p.m. and by appointment.

Notices are hung up at Public and “Public House” lavatories giving particulars of the days and hours of the Clinics. Those in and near the docks are printed in four languages for the convenience of Foreign seafaring men.

An irrigation department, adjoining the Out-Patients’ Department at the Royal Gwent Hospital (open daily) provides for irrigation treatment for males between their attendances at the medical session.

The total attendances during the years 1934-40 were as follows:—

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Males	3775	4009	3410	3876	2908	2361	2098
Females	2217	2206	2446	2042	2044	1698	1676
Totals	5992	6215	5856	4918	4951	4059	3774

It will be seen that the decline in both male and female attendances which has taken place during the past few years, continued during 1940. Since the outbreak of war the attendances have been adversely affected by the large number of men and women joining H.M. Forces, the ever increasing number of women engaging in industry, and the adoption of the "shift" in many works.

The number of persons who attended the Clinic for the first time was as follows:—

Suffering from	1940			Average previous 5 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Syphilis ...	74	18	92	53·8	16·6	70·4
Soft Chancre ...	17	1	18	17·4	0·8	18·2
Gonorrhoea ...	133	33	166	123·8	23·8	147·6
Not V.D. ...	44	17	61	34·2	14·0	48·2
Totals ...	268	69	337	229·2	55·2	284·4

The total figures show that the number of persons dealt with was above the average for the past five years and also higher than those for 1939. All the diseases, and in both sexes increased.

The number of "In-Patient" days in 1940 was 872 compared with 635 in 1939, 451 in 1938, 450 in 1937, 457 in 1936, 450 in 1935, 341 in 1934, and a five-yearly average of 389—a marked increase.

The use of Arsenobenzene Compounds in the treatment of these diseases at the Clinic continues to increase, but the number of doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds given out to private practitioners from the Health Department has been getting less as the following figures show:—9 doses in 1940, 16 in 1939, 44 in 1938, and an average number of 45 during the past five years.

The number of female patients who cease to attend before completing treatment was less than usual during the year—24 compared with 37 in 1939; 33 in 1938; and a yearly average of 37; the number of male patients who so ceased to attend was also less—34 as against 35 in 1939, 49 in 1938, and the average for the past five years of 37. There is still room for improvement. In the case of sailors this is unavoidable because of the nature of their calling; they are provided with circulars giving information as to the facilities for treatment in other ports, etc., and with cards upon which the treatment given is entered.

Further information will be found on Pages 72 and 74, and statistical information in Table 14 at end of Report.

Facilities for privacy in treatment are necessarily desirable when dealing with these conditions especially so in the case of female patients. With this object in view mothers and expectant mothers are provided with facilities at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. The report on this Clinic will be found on page 33.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

### ALLT-YR-YN.

556 cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted during the year. 106 of the cases (13 Scarlet Fever, 35 Diphtheria, 57 Cerebro-Spinal Fever, and 1 Measles) were admitted from outside the Borough. The deaths numbered 37. During 1939 the admissions and deaths were respectively 314 and 11. The daily average number of patients in hospital during 1940, was 36.4.

### SCARLET FEVER.

93 of the 133 cases notified in the town were removed to Hospital. There were also 2 suspected cases, making a total (with Non-Residents) of 108 admissions. The average age of the patients was 9.75 years, and the average stay in Hospital of those who recovered was 23.9 days. There were no deaths.

### TYPHOID AND PARA-TYPHOID FEVERS.

One case was admitted of Para-Typhoid "B." The patient, a male 11 years, recovered after a stay in Hospital of 12 days. Two suspected cases were also admitted.

## DIPHtheria AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

167 of the 193 cases of Diphtheria notified were treated in Hospital. In addition, 3 "Carriers" were admitted, also 8 suspected cases and one re-admission case. 8 cases admitted as Diphtheria proved fatal, but 1 of these died from causes other than Diphtheria. 4 of these were Non-Residents. The fatality of the Borough Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) cases was 2.1 per cent. (1.8 per cent. among Hospital cases). The average stay in Hospital of those who recovered was 33.34 days, and the average age of all patients was 8.7 years.

## CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

119 of the 130 cases notified were treated in Hospital. In addition 29 suspected cases and 57 Non-Residents were also admitted. There were 25 deaths among cases admitted as Cerebro-Spinal Fever, but 4 were from causes other than Cerebro-Spinal Fever. Of the remaining 21 deaths, 14 were residents, and 7 Non-Residents. The average stay in hospital of those who recovered was 15.86 days, and the average age of all patients was 18.8.

## OTHER DISEASES.

Other diseases cases of which were admitted were:—Erysipelas (including 1 Non-Civilian case) 6; Puerperal Pyrexia, 3; Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 2; Poliomyelitis, 3 (2 died); Pneumonia following Measles, 1; Measles, 6; and German Measles, 4.

## BUILDINGS, ETC.

A certain amount of repairs and renovations have been carried out during the year. The Borough Architect (C. F. Ward, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.) has kindly furnished the following details of the special work and renovations carried out during the year, the cost of which totalled £1,196.

*External.*

Erecting Walls	...	...	£50 2 10
----------------	-----	-----	----------

*Internal.*

Repairing Walls and Renewing Floors,	
Sunblinds for Verandahs, Radio Receiver	£131 12 5

*Heating Apparatus.*

Supplying and Erecting Boiler and Stack,				
Repairing old Boilers and providing New				
Fittings, etc.	...	...	£348	8 0

*A.R.P.*

Treating and Wiring Windows,				
Re-covering Roofs, Sandbags, Steel				
Scaffolding, etc., Cutting Trench, Heating				
to Shelters, etc.	...	...	665	18 1
			<hr/>	
			£1,196	1 4
			<hr/>	

## LABORATORY WORK.

During 1940, 8,097 specimens of various kinds were examined at the Health Department, compared with 7,069 in 1939, The following is a summary of the work done:—

*For Medical Practitioners.*—Throat and Nose Swabs, 533; Sputa for Tubercle, 12; Blood for Typhoid, 4; Specimens for Gonococci, 10; Other specimens, 44; Total, 603.

*Schools.*—Swabs from Contacts, 1,043; Suspected cases of Diphtheria, 549; Total, 1,592.

*Health Department.* — Swabs from notified cases of Diphtheria, 312; from Suspected Cases, 64; and from Contacts, 1,375; Smears for Gonococci, 148; Sputa for Tubercle, 1; Other specimens, 391. Total, 2,291

*All-yr-yn Hospital Cases.*—Throat and Nose swabs, 3,015; Sputa for Tubercle, 2; Blood for Typhoid, 5; Faeces and Urine for Enteric organisms, 12; Other specimens, 376; Total, 3,410.

*Other Institutions.*—Throat and Nose swabs, 157; Sputa, 35; Other specimens, 9; Total, 201.

## NEWPORT CORPORATION MORTUARY.

The Town possesses a model Mortuary with accommodation for 8 bodies, separate inspection and post-mortem rooms, with lavatories, etc. The mortuary is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health. One of the Sanitary Inspectors acts as Mortuary Attendant.

## MORTUARY STATISTICS.

	Average previous 10 years.		1939		1940
Bodies removed to					
Mortuary	52.6	...	69	...	102
Number of					
Post-mortems	37.0	...	52	...	73
Inquests <i>re</i> above	20.8	...	25	...	48

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES  
IN NEWPORT.

## POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

The Relief Districts are:—

<i>Relief District</i>	<i>Relieving Officer</i>	<i>Medical Officer</i>
No. 1.	Mr. W. B. Owen	Drs. W. G. Smith and H. A. Keane.
No. 2.	Mr. S. B. Thomas	Drs. H. A. Keane and Lilian M. Griffiths.
No. 3.	Mr. F. J. Wilson	Dr. Lilian M. Griffiths.
No. 4.	Mr. R. Finnemore	Dr. W. G. Smith.
No. 5.	Mr. F. G. W. Hurd	Dr. W. E. Wade.
No. 6.	Mr. H. J. Sutton	Dr. W. E. Wade.

## HOSPITALS PROVIDED FOR OR BY THE COUNTY BOROUGH AND PORT.

*Allt-yr-yn Hospital.*— For Infectious diseases, including Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Encephalitis Lethargica, complicated cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum (mother and child).



Number of Beds = 80. In addition there are covered-in verandahs which permit of a further 8 beds being erected for convalescents or cases suitable for open-air treatment. There are also 3 revolving shelters in which 3 beds can be put up if necessary.

Cases from outside areas are admitted, if accommodation permits.

*Small Pox.*—The Corporation have made arrangements with the Cardiff City Corporation as regards the Isolation and Treatment of Small Pox patients.

*Ambulance Facilities.*—The Corporation has four Ambulances: Infectious Diseases Ambulances—A 6 cylinder 20 H.P. Armstrong-Siddeley Ambulance having accommodation for five persons including two stretcher patients; and two 26 H.P. Bedford ambulances, each with accommodation for 5 patients: all are garaged at the Infectious Diseases (Allt-yr-yn) Hospital.

An accident ambulance, which is in charge of the Police, is housed at the Fire Station.

By the co-ordination of these ambulance services the removal of all patients to Woolston House and the Public Assistance Hospital is undertaken by the Health Department in co-operation with the Police, as the accident ambulance is used for this purpose when possible.

869 cases were removed to 131 Stow Hill under these arrangements, as compared with 819 in 1939 and 885 in 1938. Of these, the Police ambulance was used for 745 (85.73 per cent.) cases and a Health Department ambulance for 124 (14.27) cases.

A total of 680 cases were removed to various Hospitals during the year by the Health Department ambulances. The total mileage of the ambulances during the year was approximately 7,800; in addition 3,120 miles were covered by the Disinfecting Van, not included in the list of the above vehicles, making a total of 10,920 miles.

The ambulance service may be considered quite adequate to the needs of the Borough.

*Tuberculosis.*—The W.N.M. Association have contracted to provide Hospital, Sanatorium and Dispensary treatment for Newport cases.

The nurse attached to the Dispensary is provided by the Health Committee and she also visits notified patients at their homes.

*Maternity Hospitals.*—The Corporation have arranged for the reservation of beds in the Maternity Ward of 131 Stow Hill for the admission on the recommendation of the Medical Staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, of cases where complications exist or are threatened, or where home conditions are unsatisfactory. In addition, arrangements exist with two private Maternity Homes which can be utilised if and when necessary. Patients contribute to the cost according to their means. Complicated cases and patients suffering from Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia are also admitted to the Royal Gwent Hospital.

A Maternity Ward is still reserved at 131 Stow Hill for the admission of Maternity cases through the Relieving Officers.

The Corporation also subsidise Nantyderry Home for Unmarried Mothers for admission of such cases for confinement and subsequent stay up to a period of six months.

#### HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

*Royal Gwent Hospital.*—The Corporation subscribe towards the Hospital. Sick children are admitted there and also into 131 Stow Hill.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee pay for Orthopaedic cases admitted from the Clinic into the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

The same Committee also subscribe to the Southerndown Rest for admission notes for mothers requiring rest, etc.

#### OTHER HOSPITAL SERVICES.

Owing to War conditions considerable changes have been made in the character of the two hospitals—The Royal Gwent Hospital and Woolston House Infirmary. Both of these Institutions are now part of the Emergency Medical Service Scheme and belong to 1A Class Hospitals. There has been considerable addition to the bed accommodation for Civil Defence purposes and for the treatment of Service sick and wounded.

#### HOME NURSING.

The establishment of the Newport Home Nursing Association in 1928 brought about a great improvement in the nursing of the sick at their homes, and it has had the effect of reducing the number of cases requiring treatment in the hospitals of the town.

The Corporation contribute annually to the funds of the Association for the nursing of sick cases at home, namely, through (1) the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee £88, for children under 5 years of age and Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever cases nursed at home; (2) the Education Committee, £50, for children of School age; and (3) the Health Committee, £100 (increased during 1939 from £22), for cases of Pneumonia, Measles and Whooping Cough with Respiratory complications, etc.; the Public Assistance Committee also contribute £20 per annum towards the home nursing of the sick poor.

The work undertaken by the Association in return for these grants is of a general nature, but it definitely includes the Home Nursing of patients suffering from the following diseases:—

1. Measles, severe and complicated cases.
2. Whooping Cough, severe and complicated cases.
3. Scarlet Fever with complications (after ordinary period of infection has passed).
4. Chicken Pox—occasionally, in special circumstances or where cases are very severe.
5. Puerperal Sepsis.
6. Puerperal Pyrexia.
7. Miscarriages.

8. Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 5 years of age.
9. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
10. Influenza.
11. Pneumonia.
12. Erysipelas, &c., &c.

With regard to *Tuberculosis*, the Welsh National Memorial Association make a grant of £5 per annum for each nurse employed by the Home Nursing Association in each area, which is increased or decreased accordingly as the nurse attends more or less than 5 cases per annum; for Newport the Grant amounted to £55 for the year ended March 31st, 1941. This grant is for the provision of home nursing for both Pulmonary and Other Forms of Tuberculosis, and for occasional attendances at the Tuberculosis Institute.

There were 12 Nurses employed by the Home Nursing Association and they made 10,972 visits to 527 cases during 1940 on behalf of the Corporation. 6,301 of these visits were to children under 5 years of age, and 4,671 to patients over 5 years of age, which included Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia, Erysipelas, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Tuberculosis and special Maternity cases.

#### MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Reference to this matter, including institutional provision for the care of Mental Defectives, will be found in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

#### NEW LEGISLATION.

There has been no new Legislation during the year applicable to Newport only.

## ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS AND KINDRED ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

Mr. G. R. Thompson, F.I.C., F.C.S., the Borough Analyst, reports as follows:—

During this period 406 samples have been examined, of which 148 were Informal or trial samples, and these were submitted by your Officers.

Details of the samples are as follows:—

234 milk in course of sale to the public, 1 milk "Appeal to Cow," 3 condensed milk, 2 cream, 34 butter, 3 cheese, 2 margarine, 1 beef suet, 8 flour, 1 sweetened flour, 1 cornflour, 2 rice, 7 custard powder, 1 sweetened custard powder, 2 blancmange powder, 3 table jelly, 2 baking powder, 2 egg substitute, 6 sultanas, 2 raisins, 5 currants, 3 pepper, 1 mustard compound, 1 ground nutmeg, 1 ground ginger, 1 mixed spice, 1 gravy powder, 1 sage and onion stuffing, 1 parsley and lemon force-meat, 3 sauce, 1 pickled onions, 1 picalilli, 1 sweet pickle, 2 malt vinegar, 2 cocoa, 2 coffee and chicory extract, 7 brandy, 2 whisky, 4 gin, 1 rum, 9 beer, 1 olive oil, 3 camphorated oil, 1 seidlitz powder, 12 sausage, 1 sausage roll, 5 cooked meats, 1 meat pie, 1 tinned rabbit, 4 meat paste, 4 fish paste, 3 tinned fish and 3 soup.

**MILK.**—Of the 234 samples of milk for sale to the public, 231 were found on analysis to conform to the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, but the remaining 3 samples failed to reach the required standard, this amounting to 1.28% of the milk samples analysed.

Classified in my usual manner, the following details show the composition of milks for sale to the public:—

### ACCORDING TO CONTENT OF FAT.

Under 3%,    3—3.49%,    3.5—3.99%,    4—4.49%,    4.5 and Over.

1	76	114	33	10
---	----	-----	----	----

# ACCORDING TO CONTENTS OF SOLIDS NOT FAT.

Under 8.5%, 8.5—8.69%, 8.7—8.89%, 8.9—9.99%, 9.1% and over.

3	47	70	63	51
---	----	----	----	----

and the average composition is :—

FAT 3.63%. SOLIDS NOT FAT 8.85%. TOTAL SOLIDS 12.48%

which it will be noted is quite satisfactory.

Every sample has been examined for the presence of preservatives and added colouring matter, which were found to be absent in each case.

In addition to the above, 1 “Appeal to Cow” sample was taken during the year and this conformed to the requirements of the regulations.

The table attached to this report gives details of the milk samples which failed to reach the required standard, together with the corresponding “In course of Delivery” and “Appeal to Cow” in cases where such samples were taken.

One sample of butter examined during the year was infected with a green mould and consequently it was necessary to report this sample as unfit for human consumption.

In addition one sample of pickled onions and one sample of picalilli were infected by yeast and these also were reported as unsuitable for human consumption.

The remaining samples analysed were without exception of excellent quality, so that of 406 samples examined it has only been necessary to issue adverse reports on six samples, comprising 1.48% of the total submitted.



## Results of the Analysis of 235 Samples of Milk.

Article submitted for Analysis	Result of Analysis, showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if Adulterated, what was the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	Observations
231 Milk	Conform to the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations 1939	
1 Milk No. 270	8.71% Deficient in Solids not Fat and 22.33% Deficient in Fat	The freezing point ( $-0.499^{\circ}$ C Hortvet) shows that this sample contains 5.8% of Added Water.
1 Milk No. 360	13.53% Deficient in Solids not Fat	The freezing point ( $-0.499^{\circ}$ C Hortvet) shows that this sample contains 15.3% of Added Water.
1 Milk M.C.C. Div. "C" No. N. 1. In course of Delivery Ref.to No.360	16.12%            do.            do.	The freezing point ( $-0.544^{\circ}$ C Hortvet) shows that this sample contains 16.4% of Added Water.
1Milk (Ref. No. 360) "Appeal to Cow"	Conforms to requirements of the "Sale of Milk" Regulations, 1939	
235 Total		

## SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN, WITH RESULTS.

INFORMAL		FORMAL.				
DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE	NUMBER TAKEN	DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE	NUMBER TAKEN	RESULT		
MILK PRODUCTS.—42		MILK.—235	235	{ 235 Genuine 3 Adult'd 1.28% ,,		
Condensed Milk	3					
Cream	2					
Butter	33					
Butter (No. 12)	1					
Cheese	3	BEVERAGES	23	All Genuine		
FATS.—3		Whisky	2			
Margarine	2	Brandy	7			
Beef Suet	1					
PUDDING STUFFS.—42		Gin	4			
Flour	8	Rum	1			
Sweetened Flour	1	Beer	9			
Corn Flour	1					
Rice	2					
Custard Powder	7					
Sweetened Custard Pdr	1		258	{ 255 Genuine 3 Adult'd 1.16% ,,		
Blancmange Powder	2					
Table Jelly	3					
Baking Powder	2					
Egg Substitute Powder	2					
Sultanas	6					
Raisins	2					
Currants	5					
SPICES & CONDIMENTS.—18		Grand Total		Formal	Informal	Total
Pepper	3	Number of Samples taken	258	148	406	
Mustard Compound	1	Number Genuine	255	145	400	
Ground Nutmeg	1	Number Adulterated	3	3	6	
Ground Ginger	1	Percentage Adulterated	1.16%	2.03%	1.48%	
Mixed Spice	1					
Gravy Powder	1					
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1					
Parsley and Lemon						
Force Meat	1					
Sauce	3					
Pickled Onions	1					
Picalilli	1					
Sweet Pickle	1					
Malt Vinegar	2					
POTTED MEAT, FISH. & C.—31						
Sausage	12					
Sausage Roll	1					
Cooked Meats	5					
Meat Pie	1					
Tinned Rabbit	1					
Meat Paste	4					
Fish Paste	4					
Tinned Fish	3					
SUNDRIES.—3						
Soup	3					
BEVERAGES.—4						
Cocoa	2					
Coffee & Chicory Extract	2					
DRUGS, ETC.—5.						
Seidlitz Powder	1					
Camphorated Oil	3					
Olive Oil	1					
Total	148	Of these 145 were genuine.				

{ 2 Samples—one each of Pickled Onions and Picalilli had undergone deterioration through infection by yeast and the stocks were destroyed; and 1 sample of Butter was infected with green mould and unfit for human consumption.

## BREACHES OF FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

## (A) Prosecutions.

Date	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Result
11/9/40	Milk	270	Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 8.71 parts per cent ; deficient in fat to extent of 22.33 parts per cent. & at least 5.8 parts per cent. of added water.	Fined £5
29/11/40	do.	N I	Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 16.12 parts per cent. & at least 16.4 parts per cent. of added water.	Fined £3 and £2/11/10 costs

## (B) Offences Not Prosecuted.

26/11/40	Milk	360	Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 13.53 parts per cent. & at least 15.3 parts per cent. of added water.	No prosecution as a result of sample taken in course of delivery
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## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

As will be seen from the following table, 173 samples of Graded or Designated Milks have been submitted for examination. 47 were found to be "unsatisfactory." In each case the vendor was warned, and further samples taken and submitted for examination.

Designation of Milk	No. of Samples taken	Result of Examination	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised ...	49	32	17
Accredited ...	68	56	12
Tuberculin Tested	34	21	13
Tuberculin Tested— (Certified) ...	22	17	5
	173	126	47

In addition to the above, 106 samples of New Milk were taken and submitted to the inoculation test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. The guinea pigs inoculated with three of the samples showed evidence of Tuberculosis upon post-mortem examination. The farms concerned being situate outside the Borough, the facts were notified to Monmouthshire County Council and investigations were carried out at the offending farms. The inoculations carried out with the remaining samples gave negative results.

## FOOD INSPECTION.

Apart from the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, much attention has been paid to Food Inspection in general. 5,002 inspections and visits have been made to some 20 different classes of premises where food is prepared, stored and/or exposed

for sale. It was found necessary to serve only three notices in consequence of unsatisfactory conditions.

Under Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, cases of Food Poisoning have been, since October 1st, 1939, compulsorily notifiable by Medical Practitioners. Eight such cases were notified during 1940. All the prescribed measures were taken, and all the patients recovered; but an outbreak of Food Poisoning was discovered in a family, 4 members of which were ill. One of these died from Enteritis (a boy 12 years of age). The others all recovered. None of these cases was notified.

*Shell-fish.*—There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the Borough or Port of Newport.

#### TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

The administration of this Order was transferred from Local Authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture on 1st April, 1938.

During the year notification was received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that Clinical Examination of Dairy Herds had been carried out on nineteen herds. In all cases where any of the animals in the herds had been found to be suffering from any condition likely to convey disease the farm was visited and steps taken to prevent the milk being sold to the public.

#### PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The total number of animals slaughtered in 1940 was 74,434 including 5,945 beasts, 4,063 calves, 6,926 pigs, 57,500 sheep and lambs, compared with an average of 31,453 for the five years 1910-14, 38,044 for the years 1934-38 and with 41,089 for the year 1939.

#### CONDEMNED FOODS.

255,924 lbs. — over 114 tons — of various foods were condemned and surrendered for destruction or “conversion” during the year. The greater part of these foods consisted of Meat, of which 242,980 lbs. were condemned. The remainder included Fish, 1,244lbs., Game, 191lbs., Tinned Foods, 2,002lbs., Cabbages, 7,392lbs., Kidney Beans, 333lbs, and various, 1,782lbs.

## WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

There were 189 Blind Persons (107 males and 82 females) on our register on 31st December, 1940. Of these, 158 came under the classification of "Unemployable Blind."

The following table shows the number and sex of the Registered Blind at the various age periods. It is satisfactory to note that there are but two blind children under 5 years of age in Newport.

Ages of Blind Persons.				
Age Period		Number of Persons		
		Males	Females	Total
0— 5	...	2	...	2
5—16	...	4	1	5
16—21	...	1	2	3
21—40	...	13	2	15
40—50	...	18	5	23
50—60	...	15	20	35
60—70	...	23	18	41
70 and over	...	31	34	65
Total of all ages		107	82	189

19 New Cases (including 3 Evacuees) were added to the Register during the calendar year and 25 cases taken off through death, removal to another area, and de-registration.

There was one registered blind person in Newport in 1940 per 511 inhabitants. In England and Wales there was one per 556 inhabitants in 1939, the latest year for which figures are available.



Unless Registration remains more complete in Newport than in the country generally, the proportion of blind persons in Newport is still above the average. There has been a marked increase in the number of blind persons registered during the last 14 years throughout the country. In 1919 there were 25,840 registered in England and Wales, whilst in 1939 the number had increased to 74,418. It is recognised that the largest increases have occurred in those areas where comprehensive schemes for financial assistance to the unemployable blind have been inaugurated within recent years.

#### *Grants to Unemployable Blind.*

111 of the 158 unemployable blind persons came under the Council's scheme for financial assistance, and have been regularly receiving grants to augment their incomes, as against 112 last year. The total amount paid out in aid to unemployable blind during the financial year ended 31st March, 1941, was £3,381, an increase of £614 compared with the previous year.

The duty of investigating the means of applicants for grants under the Council's Blind Welfare Scheme is performed by the Health Department, as is the supervision of the Home Teachers.

Under the Corporation scale, grant is paid to each eligible person to bring the total income up to £1/2/6 per week, or in the case of a married couple, one or both being blind, to bring the total combined income up to 35/- per week, plus allowances for any children.

No payment is made where the combined income equals or exceeds 35/- per week, plus allowances for children (if any). All cases receiving grants are reviewed at intervals.

The total expenditure by the Council for the year, under the whole of the Scheme for Blind Welfare, i.e., including Augmentation of Wages of Workshop Employees. Grants to Unemployable Blind, &c., was £4,496, as against £3,762 in 1939.

*Certificates under Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons Facilities) Act, 1926.*

The Medical Officer of Health issued 13 certificates to enable the blind to receive exemption from the payment of "wireless" licences; these were Primary Certificates. The total number of Primary Certificates issued from the commencement of the Act in December, 1926, to the end of 1940, was 251.

The Medical Officer of Health is the administrative officer of the Corporation under the Act. The Organisation for looking after the welfare of the Blind is now undergoing changes and the Corporation jointly with the Monmouthshire County Council are at present considering a scheme whereby new arrangements are to be initiated.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Although no scheme has been made under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as regards adults, three cases were dealt with, the patients being examined by the Council's Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon and suitable glasses were supplied.

It should be of interest to know what steps are being taken by the Health Services to prevent Blindness. The following is a summary :—

*A. Under Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme—*

1. All the Mothers, who are found to be suffering from Gonorrhoea and Syphilis, and who are Ante-Natal cases, are treated during pregnancy as long as they are able to come to the Clinic for treatment.

2. All cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are treated either at the General Hospital or by the Medical Attendant. Midwives must under the Central Midwives' Board Rules notify any inflammation or discharge from the baby's eyes. The Health Visitors in their visits to the homes check midwives' work, and if any cases have not been treated and notified, report these.

3. All midwives use Colloidal Argentum drops for the infant's eyes immediately after the birth of infant. The preparation is supplied by the Health Department free of charge.

4. When children are found to have defective vision, they are dealt with by the Committee's Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon.

*B.—Under Scheme for Medical Inspection of School Children.*

1. Lighting in Schools receives expert attention.
2. Early detection and treatment of eye defects is ensured:—

Children due for routine medical inspection whose distant vision in either eye is, by Snellen's test, 6/18 or worse, or if they suffer from headaches or other eye symptoms, are referred to the Clinic for examination by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Children who are not due for medical examination at the routine inspections are also specially referred by teachers if they suspect them to be suffering from defective vision. Medical Officers when making a round of the school, make a special point of asking teachers regarding children who complain that their eyesight is bad.

Children examined by the Medical Officers at the Clinic and found to have defects are also referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

3. Re children with defective or questionable eyesight:—

After examination by the Ophthalmic Surgeon the date on which he again wishes to see the case is recorded on the card, and a notice is sent from the Clinic making the new appointment. If glasses are prescribed the case is followed up by the nurse until glasses are obtained, and also examined by the Medical Officers on their next visit to the School.

In cases where glasses are provided by the Education Committee and not contributed to by the parents, the children are again referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon to ensure that the glasses are suitable and as per prescription given.

In cases of high myopia where limitation of near work by the child is considered necessary by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, the parent is advised accordingly and a letter is sent to the Head Teacher asking that the child may be allowed to sit in a good light in the front row of the class, and do as little writing, reading and near work as possible.

C. *Propaganda under Scheme for the Diagnosis and Prevention of Venereal Diseases—*

1. The Borough Council make a yearly grant to the British Social Hygiene Council to assist that Authority in their work of providing films, etc., literature and lecturers; and the organisation of education and propaganda campaigns for the country generally.

2. The holding of mass meetings for men and women for which special lecturers are engaged and at which special films are shown and literature sold and distributed.

3. The display of notices in all Public Urinals giving particulars of local arrangements for diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases.

4. Supplying ships in docks with leaflets on the dangers of Venereal Diseases and the arrangements for their diagnosis and treatment.

5. Still under consideration: The best ways and means of imparting information on the subject of Venereal Diseases to young people's organisations.

## HEALTH EDUCATION.

Apart from assisting in the various National Movements, when a large amount of valuable information is disseminated through the medium of the Press, a considerable amount of specialised Educational and Propaganda work has continued to be done locally.

Throughout the year Pamphlets on various Health subjects such as "Hints to Expectant Mothers," "How to Rear a Baby," "Hints on Management of Children 1 to 5 Years," and a booklet "To Fathers and Mothers—How to keep yourselves and your children well and strong," have been left at homes, wherever required, by the Health Visitors during their routine visits. Leaflets on "Diphtheria Immunisation," "Flies and Summer Diarrhoea," "Influenza," and "Scabies and Impetigo," were also distributed. The three Empire Marketing Board's Poster Frames have been kept posted with a change of posters on Health subjects each month and suitable health literature has been available at the Public Libraries for reference and on loan. Finally special activities were undertaken in connection with War-time Health Literature, which has been widely distributed through the Clinic and Centres and at the Homes, on such subjects as "How to Purify Water in Emergency," "Our Food To-day," "How to Eat Wisely," and "Wise House-keeping in War-time." Posters were displayed in and on Official Buildings.

## WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to Major W. W. Marsden, M.Inst., C.E., the Engineer and Manager of the Water Department, for the following information.

## RESERVOIRS OF THE CORPORATION.

		Capacity.		
Ynysyfro	...	71	Million	Galls.
Ynysyfro Subsiding	...	35	„	„
Pantyreos	...	145	„	„
Wentwood	...	397	„	„
Talybont	...	2,567	„	„
TOTAL		3,215	„	..



The Talybont Reservoir was officially opened by the Mayor of Newport (Alderman J. R. Wardell) Chairman of the Waterworks Committee, on June 29th, 1939.

#### PURIFICATION.

The whole of the supplies are purified by Storage, Filtration and Chlorination.

#### DISTRIBUTION.

The water is distributed to the Consumers by means of 221 miles of mains controlled by 2,418 valves.

The number of houses supplied is 26,192 and the population 106,000. In addition there are 761 Metered Trade, or non-domestic supplies.

#### RAINFALL.

The Rainfall at Talybont for the year was  $93\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the average.

The total quantity of water supplied for the year ended 31st December, 1940, was 2.042 million gallons and was distributed as follows:—

Domestic and unmeasured	...	57.6%	of total supply.
Measured or Trade	...	41.1%	,, ,,
Bulk	...	1.3%	,, ,,

The average consumption per head per day for domestic purposes was 30.29 gallons and the average consumption per head for all purposes was 52.64 gallons per day.

#### ADDITIONAL WORKS.

The pipe line from Talybont has been duplicated for part of its length to give an increased supply of two million gallons per day.

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Samples of water supplied from each Reservoir were submitted to Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations at

frequent intervals to ensure the efficiency of the purification processes.

No analysis has revealed an unsatisfactory water and practically all revealed a water of the highest standard of purity.

The water has also been periodically tested for Plumbo-Solvency and found perfectly safe for delivery to the Consumer.

#### AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS.

A portable Sterilizing plant is available for sterilization of any burst mains before being refilled. Alternative bye-pass mains have been laid to provide more means of distribution should damage occur due to air raids.

Static Water Supply Tanks have been placed at Emergency Feeding and Rest Centres.

#### SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are three such places in Newport :

*The two Corporation Baths.*—The Baths on Stow Hill consist of two swimming baths each of 55,000 gallons capacity. The New Swimming Baths at Maindee, opened on 14th July, 1938, also consist of two swimming baths—one large and one small—having a total capacity of 230,000 gallons. All are provided with up-to-date plant for the filtration, chlorination and aeration of the water. The water is examined by the Superintendent three times a day—at 7 a.m. 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. and tested for chlorine and ph value. Fresh “make up” water is added each day and the water is completely turned over every three and a half to four hours. Independent samples are taken at intervals to ensure that the water is in a satisfactory condition. In addition to the Swimming Baths there are at the Stow Hill premises 10 Slipper Baths, 4 Foam Baths, and the necessary equipment for treatment by Ultra-Violet Rays, and at the Maindee premises 8 Slipper Baths.

*Allt-yr-yn Park Swimming Pool* is an open air swimming bath of 140,000 gallons capacity. A Paterson's Plant for filtration and chlorination has been installed; it deals with 30,000 gallons of water per hour and works at least 5 hours daily—continuously during the busy season. 15,000 gallons of fresh water, which is obtained from local springs, are added daily to the Bath. The water is tested twice daily by the proprietors.

## METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

Sunshine, maximum and minimum shade temperatures, rainfall, Barometric pressure, one-foot and 4-foot earth temperatures, and humidity are recorded daily at 9 a.m. at Newport.

The Station, which is situated at Allt-yr-yn Hospital, is 265 feet above sea level; and the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry has recognised it as one of their official Climatological Stations for the recording of Meteorological Data which are transmitted to the Air Ministry monthly.

In Table 15 are given the monthly data for the whole of the year.

The rainfall recorded at Allt-yr-yn Hospital was 45.56 inches, compared with 44.92 inches in 1939, and an average of 45.80 during the previous 5 years. The wettest month was November, with 10.24 inches. August was the driest month with only .13 inches. Rain fell on 163 days of the year.

The total number of hours of sunshine recorded for the year was 1671.9 compared with a five years' average of 1495.2 hours. The daily mean was 4.57 hours of sunshine (37.4 per cent.). June was the sunniest month.

The mean maximum temperature of the air was 57.0° F. and the minimum temperature 42.4° F. The warmest day of the year was June 9th, when the maximum thermometer in the shade reached 86° F. The warmest nights were June 8th and August 14th with 60° F. The coldest day was January 20th, 26° F., and the the coldest night of the year was January 21st, 9° F.

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO THE CORPORATION SERVICE, ETC.

No fewer than 270 persons have been medically examined during the year, involving 287 examinations and medical reports. The examinations were mainly for the purposes of the Corporation's Superannuation Scheme, but 83 were for the Police Force, 87 under the Road Transport Act and 11 for other purposes. Of 259 candidates examined for service, 21 of them or 8.1% were rejected.

## RAT AND MICE ACT.

One professional rat catcher is employed by the Corporation; his services are divided as required between the Urban and Port work. Undoubtedly a great improvement has been brought about through the persistent efforts made to reduce the rat population and much money is being spent by tradesmen, etc., in rendering their premises rat proof.

23,220 baits were laid in Town and Port compared with 27,160 in 1939, and 4,388 rats were killed.

As a systematic policy, Post Mortem and Bacteriological examinations are made of batches of rats found on board ship after fumigation.

The following tables summarise the work done and the results achieved during the year:—

## URBAN—

Number of Inspections	...	...	371
Number of Poison Baits laid (approx.)	...		14170
Number of Rats killed:—			
Dogs and Ferrets	...	...	159
Shooting	...	...	1079
By Poisons and Traps and Gins	...	...	1722
	Total	...	2960

## PORT—

Number of Poison Baits laid—9,050.

No. of Rats killed—(Bodies discovered).

	Male	Female	Total	Where killed.	
Brown	84	238	322	On Shore	322
Black	370	736	1106	On Ships	1106 & 38 Mice
Totals	454	974	1428	1428	„ „

## TOTAL RATS DESTROYED:—

URBAN	...	2960
PORT	...	1428
		4388

## URBAN WORK.

## RATS KILLED WITH VARIOUS METHODS.

	No. of Premises Deratised.	No. of Visits	By Poison, Baits, Traps, and Gins			Dogs and Ferrets			Shooting			Total Rats Killed
			Males	Females	Sex Un- known	Males	Females	Sex Un- known	Males	Females	Sex Un- known	
Private Houses ...	6	6	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	5
Hotels and Breweries ...	4	19	—	—	—	32	62	—	19	51	—	164
Public Buildings ...	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Flour Mills, Food Stores, etc. ...	5	5	—	—	—	7	18	—	—	—	—	25
Parks, Allotments, Refuse Tips and Open Spaces ...	16	229	396	1017	—	4	11	—	291	715	—	2434
Reens, River Banks ...	3	59	83	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	309
Wearing Apparel Stores & Shops ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Classes ...	4	48	—	—	—	6	14	—	—	—	—	20
Totals ...	42	371	479	1243	—	50	109	—	311	768	—	2960

## HOUSING CONDITIONS.

## DWELLING HOUSES.

The estimated number of Dwellinghouses in the Borough on June 30th, 1940, was 23,615, of which 227 were void. By December 31st, the number had increased to 23,611, with only 159 void—a percentage of 0.67, which minute percentage indicates that the demand exceeded the supply.

## NEW HOUSES.

The following table (the figures for which have been obtained from the Borough Engineer and the Borough Architect) affords information respecting the number of new houses erected since the last census:—

Year ending June 30th	Inside Borough.					Outside Boro.	Total Houses Built		Nett Increase in Houses for Newport People
	By Corpor'n To Rent	By Private Enterprise	Total	Taken off Rates	Nett Increase	Corporation Schemes	Under Corporation Schemes	Total for Newport People	
1932	..	103	103	14	89	..	..	103	89
1933	..	80	80	8	72	..	..	80	72
1934	..	138	138	12	126	..	..	138	126
9 mo's to Mar 31	...	170	170	8	162	76a	76	246	238
9 mo's 1st Apr to Dec 31	26	325	351	70	281	..	..	351	281
12 mos to Dec 31	111	402	513	38	475	..	..	513	475
1936	...	404b	404	8	396	..	..	404	396
1937	8	404	412	33	379	..	..	412	379
1938	28	383	411	23	388	..	..	411	388
1939	...	80	80	21	59	..	..	80	59
Totals	173	2489	2662	235	2427	76a	76	2738	2503

(a) All "To Rent" (b) Includes 11 self-contained flats converted from 4 houses—nett increase of 7 dwellings.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

### 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... .. 1263

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 5421



(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	510
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	510
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	1
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	510

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	301
--	-----	-----	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16, of the Housing Act, 1936:—			
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—			
(a) By owners	...	...	4
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	nil
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—			
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	256
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—			
(a) By owners	...	...	163
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	23
(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—			
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	nil

(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—			
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	nil
4. HOUSING ACT, 1936 (PART VI.)—OVERCROWDING.			
(Appointed Day—1st July, 1937):—			
(a) (i.) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	78
(ii.) Number of families dwelling therein		...	78
(iii.) Number of persons dwelling therein		...	501
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	nil
(c) (i.) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	18
(ii.) Number of persons concerned in such cases		...	124
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding			nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report :—			
Number of cases of overcrowding relieved in Corporation houses (included in (c) above)		...	6

#### ERADICATION OF BUGS.

The following particulars show the action taken during the year for the eradication of Bed Bugs :—

1. (a) <i>Number of Council Houses :—</i>			
(i). Found to be infested	...	...	73
(ii). Disinfested	...	...	73

(b) *Number of Other Houses :-*

(i). Found to be infested	...	...	67
(ii.) Number of houses disinfested by the Department	...	...	58
(iii.) Number of houses disinfested by the Occupiers under the supervision of the Department (and with material supplied by the Department)	...		9

2. *Methods employed for freeing infested houses from Bed Bugs :-*

- (i.) By Burning Sulphur.
- (ii.) By Burning Sulphur and spraying with Liquid Insecticides,
- (iii.) By spraying with Liquid Insecticides. Insecticides used :—"Zaldecide" and "Lawvercide."

3. *Method employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses :-*

No special steps are taken to ensure that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin.

4. *Whether the work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority or by a Contractor :-*

By the Local Authority.

5. *The measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing :-*

In all instances where houses are found to be verminous advice is given to the tenants as to the best means of preventing re-infestation, and re-visits are made by Inspectors when thought necessary.

Further references to House Inspection and insanitary property with figures and comparisons with previous years are to be found in the Tables of the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report.

*Excrement Disposal.*—The water carriage system is in existence in all parts of the Borough, with the exception of a few houses in certain of the outlying parts of the extended Borough, and practically every water closet is fitted with a flushing cistern.

The Borough Engineer states :—During the year 1940, owing to the war, no important works of Sewerage or extensions to the Sewerage System were carried out, but as a result of notices served upon the owners by your Department, works of improvement have been carried out at Woodlands Estate, Malpas, Winnill Street, Caroline Street, and Dumfries Place, etc.

In addition the Ministry of Health gave sanction for the first section of the East Newport Main Drainage Scheme to be proceeded with and work was commenced in April, 1941.

#### SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Movable bins are in general use, but unfortunately a large proportion of them are “improvised,” and they are coverless and therefore unsatisfactory, especially during wet weather, as the contents become wet and offensive.

All refuse is disposed of on Refuse Tips which the Corporation maintain for the purpose, and is immediately covered with soil—in this way marsh land is reclaimed and nuisance reduced to a minimum.

The Borough Engineer states that during the year Refuse Collection and Disposal and street cleansing services were provided as in other years with the exception that Refuse Collection, owing to War conditions, was curtailed from a twice weekly to a weekly collection.

The administration of the Factory & Workshop Act, 1937:—

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.  
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosec'td (4)
FACTORIES with mechanical power ...	203	4	—
FACTORIES without mechanical power ...	31	—	—
†Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises).	—	—	—
†Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories. TOTAL ...	234	4	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	3	3	...	...
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ...	...	...	...	...
Inadequate ventilation ...	1	1	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Con- veniences (S. 7) { insufficient	3	3	...	...
{ unsuitable or defective	8	8	...	...
{ not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...
Other offences ...	5	5	...	...
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).				
Total ...	20	20	...	...

## 3. OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES.

Nil.

## REGISTERED PREMISES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

13 cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases occurred on registered premises during the year, namely:—Scarlet Fever, 4; Diphtheria, 1; Erysipelas, 1; Puerperal Pyrexia, 1; Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 2; and Tuberculosis, 4. 4 of the 13 cases were removed to Hospital.

The following is a summary of the inspections and visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitors during 1940:—To Registered Premises (other than Food Premises), 494; Re Meat, Food, etc., 5,002; Infectious Diseases, 681; Birth Enquiries, etc., 17,396; Private Houses, etc., 13,692; making a grand total of 37,175.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. CATTO,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1940.

The repair and reconditioning of houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation continues to make progress, although war time restrictions in connection with supplies of essential materials has slowed up this phase of the Department's work. After the service of notices on owners 508 houses have been made fit under the supervision of your officers.

The details of the works of reconstruction and repair are contained in the table following this page, where it will be seen, among other items, that 111 houses have been provided with sink troughs and in 85 houses damp-proof courses have been inserted in damp walls. The lighting and ventilation of rooms has been improved in 31 instances; the provision or improvement of larders has been secured and 44 washing boilers have been provided or repaired.

**OVERCROWDING.** The Survey of the Borough was completed during 1937, and at the end of that year there were 265 dwellings overcrowded. During the year under review no new cases of overcrowding were reported, and 18 cases were relieved. The number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year was 78.

Further particulars relating to Overcrowding will be found on page 84.

The total number of visits paid by Inspectors during the year was 19,098.

The complaints received during the year numbered 1,319. Every complaint is thoroughly investigated no matter how trivial it may appear, for often upon enquiries being made into the trivial matter a major defect or nuisance is found that requires immediate

attention. Arising out of these complaints, 2,602 nuisances or sanitary defects were discovered in dwelling houses, necessitating the service of 788 written notices upon the persons responsible. In many instances the necessary work was carried out as a result of verbal notice being given by the Inspector.

#### SUPERVISION OF CORPORATION HOUSES.

The supervision of Corporation houses is primarily concerned with the maintenance of general cleanliness by the tenants and the detection and eradication of vermin by the Health Department and in this connection 4,697 inspections and re-visits were made during the year.

The disinfestation of 191 rooms was carried out under the supervision of the officers of the Health Department and the importance of this work cannot be over-estimated when one considers the discomforts suffered by a fairly large percentage of the population and particularly young children.

#### SEAMEN'S LICENSED LODGING HOUSES.

On the 1st January, 1940, there were 7 Seamen's Licensed Lodging Houses on your register with a total accommodation for 75 seamen.

During the year licences were issued in respect of 2 new lodging houses with accommodation for 20 persons, and one licence was cancelled at the request of the keeper, so that 8 Seamen's Lodging Houses remain on the register with a total accommodation for 88 seamen.

In the year 1896 Bye-laws were sanctioned by the Board of Trade respecting the licensing, inspection and sanitary conditions of Seamen's Lodging Houses.

In pursuance of these Bye-laws, 53 visits were made during the past twelve months and on no occasion was a serious breach of the Bye-laws discovered. Infringements, of a minor character, were immediately rectified upon the keeper's attention being drawn to the matter and at all times the licensees appeared anxious to comply with the regulations.

Nuisances Abated and Sanitary Defects Remedied, etc.	Totals	Private Houses re Complaint	"Re- corded" Houses	Super- vision List Houses	Houses Let in Lodgings	Common Lodging Houses	Seamen's Lodging Houses	Factories, Workshops, Workplaces	Cowsheds, Milkshops, Dairies	Restau- rants and Kitchens	Fried Fish Shops	Ice Cream Premises	Provision Shops and Stores	Butchers Premises	Cooked Meat Premises	Bake- houses	Fish and Fruit Premises	Stables	Other Premises
<b>Exterior.</b>																			
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired	52	24	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roofs repaired or renewed	263	195	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rainwater pipes & eaves gutters renewed or repaired	280	157	122	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walls—Rebuilt or repaired	99	41	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rendered for the prevention of dampness	106	48	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
External plastering repaired	50	28	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damp proof courses inserted	85	41	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outbuildings repaired	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructive Outbuildings demolished	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Yards, passages, etc. paved or repaired	92	64	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Interior.</b>																			
Doors and frames renewed or repaired	137	56	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Floors renewed or repaired	188	94	79	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1
Floors ventilated	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grates or ovens renewed or repaired	97	66	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Internal plastering (walls) repaired or replastered	637	194	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Internal plastering (ceilings) repaired or replastered	151	57	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Larders provided	29	5	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larders improved or repaired	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighting or ventilation of rooms improved	31	4	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Limewashing carried out	145	1	...	...	...	50	...	3	30	12	13	2	...	5	5	17	3	4	...
Rooms, passages, etc. cl'nsed & repap'd or dist'mp'd	119	94	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Staircases repaired	12	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windows and frames renewed or repaired	126	52	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Window cords renewed	356	248	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washing boilers provided or repaired	44	21	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washhouses provided or improved	16	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Drainage.</b>																			
New drains constructed	14	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains cleansed	248	238	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Drains reconstructed	80	58	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains repaired	72	67	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Drains tested—Water	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smoke	26	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chemical	70	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3
Gullies fixed	71	54	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	25	19	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intercepting traps provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lavatory basins or bath waste pipes trapped or rep'd	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	22	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sink troughs provided	111	71	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sink troughs trapped or waste pipes repaired	62	46	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Water Closets.</b>																			
Additional water closets provided	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intervening ventilated spaces provided	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water closet buildings repaired	32	23	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seats, doors, renewed or repaired	80	62	16	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighting and ventilation of W.C. improved	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water closets reconstructed	21	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water closet pans cleansed	13	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New W.C. pans and traps fixed	135	117	13	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flushing apparatus provided	13	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flushing apparatus repaired	95	79	12	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Miscellaneous Repairs &amp; Nuisances Abated.</b>																			
Accumulations removed	30	22	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Animals, nuisances from, abated	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water supply provided	17	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water taps or pipes repaired	75	63	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other repairs and nuisances abated	182	92	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Heating provided	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
<b>TOTALS</b>	4646	2688	1407	...	3	50	...	20	32	278	20	3	2	17	5	19	3	5	94



In view of the abnormal wear and tear to which premises of this kind are subjected, they are kept, generally speaking, in good sanitary condition, for during the year only a few sanitary defects and nuisances were discovered. These were remedied as the result of Verbal Notices and the work entailed, together with the statutory half-yearly cleansing and lime-washing, was carried out under the supervision of, and to the satisfaction of the Health Department.

#### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 4 within the Borough, with accommodation for 144 lodgers. These premises require constant supervision to ensure that a reasonable standard of cleanliness and sanitation is maintained. During the year 21 inspections were made, and 50 rooms, passages, etc., were cleansed and re-papered or distempered.

#### HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The Bye-laws have been applied only to houses requiring special supervision as it would be impracticable to register all houses coming within the legal definition of a house let in lodgings. The inspections are directed primarily to the maintenance of cleanliness and the prevention of overcrowding.

#### FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

The registers, statutory statements and other records kept by manufacturers and others were examined and found to comply with the provisions of the Act.

The 21 samples obtained were submitted for analysis and the nature, substance or quality of the samples proved to be in accordance with the statutory statements supplied.

#### RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

Premises where Rag Flock is used are visited and samples of the flock are submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. During the year 5 samples were obtained. The proportion of



chlorine in each of the samples was less than the maximum permitted by the Regulations.

#### RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

In many instances of rat infestation it has been found that the ingress of rats into buildings has been by means of defective drains; when these have been located and repaired or re-constructed it is rare that a second complaint is received.

Additional information concerning the details of the work performed during "Rat Week" will be found on pages 80 and 81 of the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

National Rat Week, of course, received considerable publicity and for one week of the year the attention of the public is focussed on this problem. For the Health Department, however, every week of the year is a Rat week and the following table summarises the work done by the Rat Officer in the Urban Area:—

Number of visits to premises	...	...	919
Number of poison baits laid (approx.)	...	...	14,170
Number of rats killed by poison, traps and gins	...	...	1,722
Number of rats killed by dogs and ferrets	...	...	159
Number of rats killed by shooting	...	...	1,079

#### PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Part II. of this Act (which came into force on 1st May, 1936) is administered by this Department.

During the year periodical inspections were made to ensure that the provisions of the Act were observed.

#### SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The Shops Act, 1934, is an Act which, *inter alia*, makes provision for the health and comfort of workers in wholesale and retail shops and warehouses.



During the year 29 visits were made and 1 informal notice was served. As a result of the service of this notice suitable and sufficient means were provided for Regulation of Temperature.

#### CAMPING SITES (Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 269).

There are no camping sites in the Borough, and during the year no applications for licences were made.

#### REGULATION OF THE CONDITIONS IN OFFICES.

(Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 43 to 46 and 91 and 92).

Systematic inspections of Offices are made with a view to ascertaining the conditions and the need for improvements, and as a result of representations made by the Department improvements have been secured.

#### DISINFECTION WORK.

The following work has been carried out by the Disinfectors during the year:—

	General	T.B.	Vermin	Total
Premises disinfected	529	116	289	934
Rooms disinfected	2146	283	842	3271
Articles disinfected	—	—	—	5173
Articles destroyed	—	—	—	168

#### STABLES.

The number of visits to stables was 17. Verbal Notices were given for slight infringements of the Bye-laws, requiring the provision of improved drainage and suitable and properly constructed manure receptacles.

The provision of proper receptacles and the rigid supervision to prevent large accumulations of manure, combined with the advice given to stable keepers, respecting the destruction of flies in the larval stage, does much to lessen the fly nuisance and its attendant dangers.

## MUSIC HALLS AND CINEMAS.

Visits have been paid to all music halls and cinemas in connection with the ventilation and sanitary accommodation of these premises, and improvements have been effected in all instances upon formal notice being given to the management.

## FOOD INSPECTION.

The following table shows the number of visits, re-visits, and notices served in connection with the inspection and supervision of the handling, storing and preparation of food.

The provision of suitable receptacles for the storage of refuse has received close attention.

All the fried fish shops in the Borough now have sanitary fly-proof receptacles for storing refuse.

Admirable though this may be, the fact should be kept in mind that much of the good in this connection is nullified when, as often happens, the occupiers of adjoining houses store domestic refuse in all kinds of decrepit receptacles, a practice which can only retard the attainment of a reasonable standard of environmental sanitation.

Premises.	Inspections	Re-visits	Informal Notices Served	Formal Notices Served
Cowsheds ...	52	4	—	—
Dairies, Milkshops, Milk Purveyors ...	1133	63	—	—
Bakehouses ...	144	10	—	—
Butchers' Premises ...	430	47	2	—
Cattle Market ...	5	—	—	—
Cold Stores ...	2	—	—	—
Cooked Meat Shops ...	32	1	—	—
Fish and Fruit Premises ...	103	9	—	—
Food Vehicles ...	13	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	148	11	—	—
Ice Cream Premises & Barrows	36	10	—	—
Provision Market ...	190	5	—	—
Provision Shops and Stores...	237	77	1	—
Restaurants and Kitchens ...	48	17	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Public) ...	1007	908	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Private) ...	174	22	—	—
Other Food Stores ...	7	2	—	—
Re Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933 ...	1	—	—	—
Water Sampling ...	54	—	—	—
	3816	1168	3	—

### MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

This Act provides for the marking of certain imported food-stuffs in order that the public may know whether they are buying "Foreign," "Empire," or "English" produce.

It was found that numerous Traders were unaware of their responsibilities with respect to the correct marking of these food-stuffs. To assist them, handbills were distributed to all green-grocers, grocers, fishmongers, and others concerned, directing their attention to the requirements of the Orders in Council relating to the marking of imported Fresh Apples, Raw Tomatoes, Eggs in Shell, Dried Eggs, Currants, Sultanas, Raisins, Oat Products, Honey, Frozen or Chilled Salmon, Butter, Dead Poultry, and Bacon and Ham.

Since the distribution of the handbills and subsequent warning letters when necessary, there has been a considerable improvement in the observance of the marking orders.

#### MEAT INSPECTION AT THE PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

A complete system of meat inspection at the Public Abattoir ensures that every carcase is thoroughly inspected before it is passed as fit for human consumption. As will be seen from the following table 74,434 animals were slaughtered, of which 490 entire carcasses were condemned. Particulars of these condemnations are shown in the table on page 98.

At the latter end of last year the Council entered into a voluntary agreement with the Ministry of Food in respect of the use of the Council's Slaughterhouse under the plan for the control of meat and livestock.

Government control of meat and livestock was instituted on the 15th January, 1940, and on that date the Ministry became the sole slaughterer of stock. Accordingly, there was a discontinuance of the past arrangements whereby butchers slaughtered animals at public or private slaughterhouses.

The Ministry's slaughterhouse activities do not extend beyond—

- (a) the slaughter of animals, which is carried out for the Ministry by Contractors;
- (b) the sale of the meat to the Wholesale Meat Supply Association, by which it is distributed to the retail trade; and
- (c) the disposal of by-products through existing channels.

The Council provide premises, equipment and services on the lines of the past practice as between the Council and private traders which are as follows:—

- (a) the provision at the Slaughterhouse of all facilities for stunning, killing, dressing, hanging, weighing and lairage;
- (b) the provision of labour for cleaning the premises, excepting the cleaning of the slaughtering bays and slaughtering equipment after slaughter;

- (c) the removal and disposal of manure and condemned meat;
- (d) the provision of managerial, inspectorial, and clerical staff for performing the Council's usual functions in connection with the Slaughterhouse.

For these services the Ministry pay the ordinary slaughtering, weighing and lairage fees which were charged to private traders before they were superseded by the Ministry.

Cattle are received from Monmouthshire and the surrounding Counties and even from as far away as South Devon.

The Slaughterhouse is the central slaughtering establishment for supplying the whole of the official home killed meat quota to Newport, Caerleon, Chepstow, Magor and St. Mellons, Cwmbran and Risca, and in addition sends supplementary supplies to other parts of the country including London and Birmingham.

The supplies of animals are fairly regular and adequate but difficulties in connection with transport make their times of arrival uncertain and often several hours behind schedule with the result that sometimes half a working day is wasted in waiting for their arrival and during the remainder of the day the work has to be performed at high pressure in order to have the carcasses ready in time for the following day's trade.

#### MEAT INSPECTION AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The work done in connection with meat inspection during the year is set out in detail in the following tables:—

##### (1) *Number of Animals slaughtered and inspected.*

Description	Public Abattoir	Private Slaughter Houses	Total
Beasts ... ..	5945	12	5957
Calves ... ..	4063	1	4064
Pigs ... ..	6926	1556	8482
Sheep and Lambs ...	57500	28	57528
	74434	1597	76031

(2) *Amount in lbs. condemned as unfit for human consumption.*

Description	Public Abattoir	Private Slaughter Houses	Private Premises	Total
Beef and Veal ...	185219	18	82731 $\frac{1}{2}$	193510 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork ...	20178	2113	1136 $\frac{5}{16}$	23427 $\frac{5}{16}$
Mutton and Lamb ...	26032	—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	26042
	231429	2131	94191 $\frac{3}{16}$	242979 $\frac{3}{16}$

(3) *Entire carcasses condemned and the reasons for condemnation.*

CAUSE	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Total
Blackleg ...	1	—	—	—	1
Bruising ...	4	—	1	1	6
Bone Taint ...	—	—	—	1	1
Carcinoma ...	1	—	1	—	2
Decomposition ...	—	—	—	1	1
Emaciation ...	6	—	—	10	16
Erysipelas (swine) ...	—	—	3	—	3
Fever, Acute ...	5	1	15	3	24
Immaturity ...	—	51	—	4	55
Jaundice ...	1	—	—	—	1
Johne's Disease ...	4	—	—	—	4
Leukaemia ...	—	—	1	—	1
Mastitis (septic) ...	1	—	1	—	2
Melanosis (generalised) ...	—	2	—	—	2
Metritis (septic) ...	2	—	—	—	2
Moribund ...	—	3	1	14	18
Oedema ...	13	8	4	116	141
Osteomyelitis ...	—	1	—	—	1
Pyaemia ...	—	2	1	1	4
Pyaemia (umbilical) ...	—	1	—	—	1
Pericarditis (septic) ...	5	1	—	4	10
Septicaemia ...	8	2	1	8	19
Tuberculosis (Generalised) ...	96	10	59	5	170
Uraemia ...	5	—	—	—	5
Totals ...	152	82	88	168	490



(4) *Carcases inspected and condemned.*

Cause	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (in Borough) ...	5945	4063	57500	6926
Number inspected (including animals slaughtered outside Boro).	5945	4063	57500	6926
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcases condemned ...	56	72	163	29
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1300	54	5296	428
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	22·81	3·10	9·49	6·60
Tuberculosis only Whole carcases condemned ...	95	10	5	59
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	864	6	—	692
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with Tuberculosis	16·15	·39	·01	10·84

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The commonest disease met with in meat inspection is Tuberculosis and the amount of meat condemned for this disease was approximately one-quarter of the total quantity condemned for all causes.

This is not surprising in view of the high percentage of cattle in the average herd that react to the Tuberculin Test.

## OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.

In addition to Meat condemned at the Public and Private Slaughterhouses, the undermentioned foods have also been condemned during the year :—

Description	Reason for Condemnation	Premises	Amount in lbs.
Fish	Unsound	Private	1244
Game	Unsound	"	191
Cabbages	Decomposed	"	7392
Kidney Beans	Decomposed	"	333
Tinned Foods	Decomposed and blown	"	2002
Various Foods	Unwholesome and Decomposed	"	1782
			12944

## COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS AND MILK VENDORS.

The milk supply of the Town receives very close attention and under this heading, 1,252 inspections were made to premises where milk is produced or stored. A general tightening up of the Regulations has produced a marked improvement in the condition of these premises.

The quality of the milk sold is well above the minimum required by the Sale of Milk Regulations, the average composition of the milk submitted for analysis being: Fat, 3.63 per cent.; Solids not Fat, 8.85 per cent. Of the 235 samples submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 3 samples, as compared with 5 last year, failed to conform to the necessary standards.

## MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

During the year, 38 milk-sellers were licensed, authorising them to use the following designations:—"Tuberculin Tested," 6; "Accredited," 6; "Pasteurised," 26.

The requirements of the Ministry of Health were complied with respecting the sampling of Designated Milks, 173 samples being submitted for Bacteriological examination, 47 of the samples showed an excess of organisms and in each instance cautions were issued after enquiries had been made.

## MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

106 samples of milk were taken for the inoculation test for tuberculosis (see page 68).

## BAKEHOUSES.

The number on the register was 60 within the Borough; Visits, 154 during the year. Nuisances and defects of a minor nature were remedied after Verbal Notice from the Sanitary Inspectors and it was not necessary to serve any Written Notices. Nearly all these premises are of modern construction and on the whole are kept in good sanitary condition, due no doubt to the close supervision given to them.

## FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

406 samples were submitted for analysis during the year. 258 (235 milk and 23 spirits and beers) were formal samples and 148 informal samples. 3 of the formal samples (all of milk) did not conform to the required standard and legal proceedings were instituted in 2 cases. 3 of the informal samples (1 butter, 1 pickled onions and 1 picalilli) were reported as unfit for human consumption. In the case of the butter, the dealer gave a satisfactory explanation. The stocks of pickled onions and picalilli were destroyed.

The results of analyses and the nature of the samples taken are shown in the Public Analyst's report on page 63.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Sanitary Inspectors for their valuable assistance and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant.

C. J. BURR,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*



Table 1.

## POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS RELATING TO THE VARIOUS WARDS.

Wards	Area in Acres	*Census 1931.			Estimated No. of Houses	Av'ge No. of Persons per House	Borough (as extended April, 1935), shewing New Wards.						
		No. of Persons					Wards	Area in Acres	Estimated No. of Persons June 30th, 1940	Ascertained No. of Houses in Borough on June 30th, 1940	Average No. of Persons per Dwelling House	Density (Persons per Acre)	
		Male	Female	Total									
Crindau ...	277	4156	4114	8270	1681	4.92	Malpas ...	944	7476	1907	3.92	7.9	
Caerau ...	502	4282	5176	9458	2216	4.27	Allt-yr-yn ...	727	6498	1797	3.62	8.9	
St. Woolos ...	244	3320	4077	7397	1541	4.80	Caerau ...	268	10172	2289	4.44	37.9	
Tredeggar ...	79	3522	3598	7120	1119	6.36	St. Woolos ...	830	9409	2512	3.74	11.3	
Alexandra ...	a1251	4830	4226	9056	1355	6.68	Alexandra ...	a1377½	8655	1747	4.95	6.5	
Central ...	194	3411	3184	6595	1043	6.32	Central ...	204	9479	1912	4.95	46.4	
St. Julians ...	421	5347	5615	10962	2574	4.26	St. Julians ...	570	12530	3211	3.90	21.9	
Maindee ...	273	3557	3940	7497	1809	4.14	Maindee ...	685	9848	2568	3.83	14.3	
Victoria ..	175	3874	3936	7810	1623	4.81	Victoria ...	250½	11422	2699	4.23	45.5	
Liswerry ...	1604	7572	7461	15033	2871	5.24	Liswerry ...	2017	11131	2973	3.61	5.5	
Whole Borough	5020	43871	45327	89198	17832	5.00	Whole Borough	7873a	96620†	23615	4.09	12.27	

\*Figures supplied by the Registrar-General prior to the issue of the Official Census Returns. <sup>a</sup> Includes 533 acres covered by tidal water.

†Registrar-General's Estimate.



CAUSE OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1940.

[illegible]



Table 3.

## INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1940.

Net Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One year of age

CAUSES OF DEATH		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year	
All Causes	Certified	43	13	5	6	67	22	11	14	9	123	
	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	5	
	Uncertified Inquests	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	
Small-pox ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chicken-pox ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	
Scarlet Fever ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whooping Cough ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria & Croup ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Influenza ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	
Erysipelas ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	
Tubercul's Meningitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Abdom. Tuberculosis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	
Convulsions ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Laryngitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bronchitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Pneumonia (all forms) ...		...	1	...	...	1	6	7	8	4	26	
Other Respiratory Diseases ...		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Diarrhoea ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteritis ...		...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	5	
Gastritis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syphilis ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Other Venereal Dis. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rickets ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suffocation, overlying ...		...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Injury at Birth ...		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Atelectasis ...		...	3	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	
Congenital Malformations ...		...	7	4	2	13	3	...	...	...	16	
Premature Birth ...		...	29	4	1	37	6	...	...	...	43	
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...		...	2	3	...	3	8	1	...	...	9	
Violent Deaths ...		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Other Causes ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	6	
Totals		...	43	15	6	6	70	23	12	16	9	130

## CALENDAR YEAR.

Net Births registered:—Legitimate, 1,570; Illegitimate, 61; Total, 1,631\*

Infant Deaths Number:—Legitimate, 126; Illegitimate, 4; Total, 130.

Rate:—Legitimate, 80.3; Illegitimate, 65.6; Total, 79.7

Deaths from all causes at all ages: 1,461; Population, 96,620

\* For calculating Infant Mortality.

**Table 4.**

**VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1940  
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.**

Year	Population Estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Uncor- rected Number	Net		Number	Rate	of Non-Resi- dents regis- tered in the District	Deaths of Residents not regis- tered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ave yr Average 1930-1934	89414	1602	1535	17.18	1166	13.04	143	71	117	76.3	1094	12.23
ave yrs Average 1935-1939	*96598 †96548	1639	1573	16.38	1246	12.97	137	87	98	†62.5	1196	12.45
1935	97500	1621	1607	16.96	1218	12.85	127	82	113	70.3	1173	12.38
1936	97200	1701	1629	16.76	1244	12.80	147	80	104	63.8	1177	12.11
1937	96210	1645	1572	16.34	1287	13.38	144	87	98	62.3	1230	12.78
1938	95910	1658	1572	16.39	1227	12.79	142	76	97	61.7	1161	12.10
1939	*96170 †95920	1568	1483	15.46	1252	13.02	125	111	80	†53.6	1238	12.87
1940	93620	1694	1620	16.77	1335	15.89	178	104	130	†79.7	1461	15.12

Birth and Death Rates for the year 1935 and the five years average 1935 to 1939 are calculated on Composite Population figures, because of the extension of the Borough in 1935.

\* For calculating Death Rates.

† For calculating Birth Rates.

‡ Calculated on 1493 Births (Registrar-General's figure), 1939.

„ „ 1631 „ „ „ 1940.

Table 5.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.  
SUMMARY for the Year ended 31st December, 1940.

Name of Centre	Crindau.	Central.	Alexandra.	Maindee.	Lliswerry.	Beechwood.	Caerau.	Malpas.	Maesglas.	Whole Town
No. of Sessions held	50	102	100	100	102	100	50	51	50	705
No. on Register, Dec. 31st Mothers	489	512	386	1328	728	975	674	265	416	5782
Expectant Mothers	12	38	35	24	23	18	7	2	18	177
Total Mothers	510	550	421	1352	751	993	681	267	434	5959
Infants	114	214	232	283	233	213	111	48	89	1537
Children	343	518	308	1054	551	1818	565	217	288	5662
Total on Register	967	1282	961	2689	1555	3024	1357	532	811	13158
<b>Medical Examinations.</b>										
Expectant Mothers	10	33	50	32	17	13	4	...	10	116
Other Mothers	83	121	315	402	178	247	105	31	52	1029
Total Mothers	93	154	365	434	195	260	109	31	62	1145
Infants under 1 year	168	260	1506	2124	274	2117	175	71	389	1907
Children 1-5 years	110	177	723	1158	207	960	116	60	263	1352
Total	871	591	2594	3716	676	664	400	162	280	4404
<b>Attendances.</b>										
Expectant Mothers	48	102	92	86	68	50	15	1	41	503
Other Mothers	2297	2929	2986	4491	3785	4511	1912	1098	1489	25498
Total	2345	3031	3078	4577	3853	4561	1927	1099	1530	26001
Infants under 1 year	1725	2263	2588	3267	2988	3317	1398	634	1095	19275
Children 1-5 years	1145	1051	1079	1687	1734	2159	830	650	851	11186
Total Attendances	5215	6345	6745	9531	8575	10037	4155	2383	3476	56462
<b>Weights.</b>										
Number of Individuals	176	284	247	313	311	305	182	285	432	2004
Number of Weights	1236	2265	2248	3145	2447	2789	1404	598	910	17052
	Under 1 year	Under 1 year	Under 1 year	Under 1 year	Under 1 year	Under 1 year	Under 1 year	Under 1 year	Under 1 year	Under 1 year
	1-5 yrs.	1-5 yrs.	1-5 yrs.	1-5 yrs.	1-5 yrs.	1-5 yrs.	1-5 yrs.	1-5 yrs.	1-5 yrs.	1-5 yrs.
	80 88	271	415	202	355	285	202	355	285	202
	1576	6183	1576	6183	1576	6183	1576	6183	1576	6183





Table 7.

Showing for Comparison Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1940, for Newport, England and Wales, etc.

(Registrar General's Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population								Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births		
			All Causes	Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year	Puerperal Sepsis	Others	Total
	Live Births	Still Births													
England and Wales ...	14·6	0·55	14·3	0·00	—	0·02	0·00	0·02	0·06	0·32	4·6	55	0·52	1·64	2·16
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ...	16·0	0·64	15·8	0·00	—	0·02	0·00	0·02	0·07	0·29	5·9	61	?	?	?
148 Smaller Towns (1931 Census Populations 25,000—50,000 ...	15·7	0·55	12·8	0·00	—	0·02	0·00	0·02	0·05	0·30	4·4	54	?	?	?
London ...	13·7	0·44	17·8	0·00	—	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·18	5·8	50	?	?	?
NEWPORT, C.B. ...	16·8	0·61	15·1	0·00	—	0·15	0·00	0·00	0·04	0·23	3·1	80	0·00	2·43	2·43

Table 8.

## VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Returns as to the Vaccination of Children whose births were registered from July 1st, 1896, to June 30th, 1940.

YEAR (ended June 30)	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox	Dead	Unvaccinated Postponed by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been apprised	Removed to Districts unknown or that cannot be reached, and cases not having been found	In Abeyance	Certificate of Exemption	Percentage Successfully Vaccinated
10 yrs.av.1897-1906	2228	1708	11·6	·2	243	57	13·4	82	34·8	72	87·7
10 yrs.av.1907-1916	2350	1148	5·7	...	203	110	12·8	146	2·6	719	53·4
10 yrs.av.1917-1926	2101	715	4·6	...	127	103	13·0	67	4·0	1068	36·7
10 yrs.av.1927-1936	1695	379	5·9	·1	88	42	19·3	65	35·3	1043	25·3
1937	1726	285	4	...	75	24	19	52	57	1210	17·5
1938	1622	268	1	...	75	25	24	42	68	1119	17·6
1939	1606	231	8	...	58	9	13	56	83	1148	15·1
1940	1661	234	8	...	104	32	35	55	104	1089	15·5



31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER, 1940.

NO.	WARD	NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD.										Cases Admitted from outside Borough	Total Admissions	
		Victoria Lliswerry	Malpas	Allt-yr-yn	Caerau	St. Woolos	Alexandra	Central	St. Julians	Maindee	Victoria			Lliswerry
5		25	5	7	9	15	3	5	7	9	14	21	13	108
1														
0		40	8	4	13	49	19	22	5	8	9	34	35	206
1														
2		4	...	1	1	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	9
1														
.		...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1		2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
1														
1		...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
1														
1								2	1			1		4

Table 10.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.  
Summary of Notifications from 1st January to 31st December, 1940.

Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Further Analysis of Non-Pulmonary Cases.																
Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Bones and Joints		Bowels		Glands		Brain		Skin		Kidneys		Eyes		General	
							Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
336 191	164 81	92 53	256 134	27 21	53 36	80 57	5	12	1	10	22	21	...	4	1	...	..	3	...	...	...	1
							4	7	1	6	17	15	...	3	1	...	..	2	...	...	...	1
70 126	40 52	21 45	61 97	3 14	6 15	9 29	1	...	...	2	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							6	3	...	2	8	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62 106	36 54	17 33	53 87	2 11	7 8	9 19	1	...	...	2	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							4	1	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

# SUMMARY OF MINOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECORDED DURING THE YEAR 1940.

[illegible]

**Table 12.**

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.  
1897 to 1940.

Year	* Total number of Infectious Diseases (Borough) Cases treated in Hospitals	SCARLET FEVER		TYPHOID FEVER		DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP			
		Notifica- tions	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions	Percent- age of removals	Fatality % Hospital cases	Fatality % Home Nursed cases
10 yrs. av. 1897- 1906.	225	255	72.0	46	74.8	109	52.5	12.7	25.0
10 yrs. av. 1907- 1916.	385	464	68.5	23	75.9	89	63.6	10.0	17.9
10 yrs. av. 1917- 1926.	268	266	70.9	10	82.7	96	71.5	5.8	8.0
10 yrs. av. 1927- 1936.	454	340	80.1	4	87.3	135	82.2	4.5	5.4
1937	506	229	82.1	7	100.0	330	83.3	1.09	—
1938	978	992	64.2	4	100.0	396	80.55	2.5	1.3
1939	289	186	69.89	1	100.0	152	85.53	3.8	—
1940	450	133	70.0	1	100.0	193	86.5	1.8	3.85

\*Tuberculosis cases excluded.

Table 13.

## ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE for the past 5 years, each Year ending March 31st.

ITEM.	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Groceries ... ..	290 0 2	301 5 6	431 14 3	481 7 6	375 3 5
Meat and Fish ... ..	305 13 6	281 1 9	321 17 4	334 19 1	345 15 0
Vegetables and Fruit ... ..	107 14 10	123 5 10	129 8 11	145 1 6	123 0 0
Milk, Cream and Eggs ... ..	300 10 10	287 9 8	334 5 9	426 8 7	220 11 2
Wines, Spirits and Minerals ... ..	11 17 3	11 18 8	13 10 9	11 7 11	8 9 3
Medical Appliances, Drugs, etc. ... ..	362 19 5	356 9 2	484 14 1	572 6 4	331 12 0
Disinfectants, Soaps, Oils, etc. ... ..	75 8 11	70 16 6	59 0 4	56 7 9	66 2 10
Ironmongery ... ..	26 5 4	25 5 6	30 0 6	36 5 6	32 5 11
Crockery ... ..	38 3 5	37 0 4	46 6 4	45 13 4	52 18 4
Drapery and Uniforms ... ..	169 1 8	160 11 10	217 0 10	271 10 11	242 4 4
Furniture, Repairs, Lino. Bedding, etc. ... ..	23 4 3	16 16 6	23 7 11	20 11 8	24 17 8
Printing, Stationery & Advertising ... ..	1918 5 1	2177 17 11	1671 10 5	1851 3 7	2608 4 9
Repairs, Fittings, etc. ... ..	219 1 5	289 4 4	212 18 4	39 18 2	39 17 8
Ground Expenses ... ..	45 16 11	15 4 9	34 2 3	15 6 0	29 17 4
Travelling Expenses and Car Hire ... ..	603 15 7	627 9 3	641 7 7	783 8 5	785 8 7
Coal, Wood and Chimney Sweeping ... ..	199 17 7	163 8 1	159 9 9	196 9 5	164 5 9
Electricity ... ..	76 0 10	100 17 1	95 13 1	113 4 1	90 19 7
Water ... ..	228 13 11	239 13 1	230 19 7	240 4 5	240 17 11
Rates and Insurance ... ..	42 16 2	36 15 6	42 11 0	39 7 10	37 8 8
Telephone Charges ... ..	25 11 11	56 13 4	91 12 11	74 16 4	36 13 11
Sundries .. ...	9 0 0	7 0 4	8 14 3	15 13 8	10 16 4
Disbursements ... ..	1166 7 5	1165 4 0	1171 3 2	1214 0 7	1219 9 3
Salaries { Med. Supt., Matron & Nurses ‡	1217 8 2	1208 0 9	1171 6 6	1312 15 2	1426 19 0
{ Domestic and Grounds	183 17 5	171 6 10	171 4 4	171 17 6	174 8 6
Interest and Sinking Fund ... ..	103 16 8	109 3 0	109 13 0	130 6 8	220 15 7
Allowances, N.H. and Unemployment Insurance and Superann. Contributions	7751 8 8	8039 19 6	7903 13 2	8600 11 11	8909 2 9
TOTALS ... ..	679 4 4	599 9 0	730 12 0	361 6 6	1083 18 3
RECEIPTS ... ..	388	348	633	853	389
No. of Patients treated ... ..					

‡Includes Clerical Assistance at Health Dept.



Table 14.

# VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

Summary of Returns made to the Medical Officer of Health during the year ended 31st December, 1940, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Newport, with figures for previous year and averages for previous five years for comparison.

	Year ended 31st Dec., 1940		Year ended 31st Dec., 1939		Average for 5 years 1935-1939	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time and found to be:—						
Suffering from Syphilis ... ..	74	18	58	7	53·8	16·6
" " Soft Chancre ... ..	17	1	17	...	17·4	·8
" " Gonorrhoea ... ..	133	33	119	17	123·8	23·8
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ...	44	17	36	10	34·2	14·0
Total ... ..	268	69	230	34	229·2	55·2
2. Number of persons discharged from the Out-Patient Clinic after completion of treatment for:—						
Syphilis ... ..	1	2	9	10	8·0	6·2
Soft Chancre ... ..	5	1	6	4	6·0	1·6
Gonorrhoea ... ..	27	9	40	31	35·8	17·6
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ...	32	13	28	31	30·2	17·6
Total ... ..	65	25	83	76	80·0	43·0
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-Patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from:—						
Syphilis ... ..	17	19	18	29	18·0	26·2
Soft Chancre ... ..	1	...	...	...	1·4	...
Gonorrhoea ... ..	16	5	17	8	25·4	10·6
Total ... ..	34	24	35	37	44·8	36·8
4. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinic who were suffering from:—						
Syphilis ... ..	894	1019	1065	1119	1485·0	1475·0
Soft Chancre ... ..	83	5	86	...	61·0	4·2
Gonorrhoea ... ..	1061	580	1172	540	1510·8	563·2
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease ... ..	60	72	38	39	56·0	44·8
Total ... ..	2098	1676	2361	1698	3112·8	2087·2
5. Aggregate number of "In-Patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from:—						
Syphilis ... ..	28	7	56	15	92·6	73·4
Soft Chancre ... ..	13	...	46	...	9·6	...
Gonorrhoea ... ..	273	535	181	330	93·2	218·4
Non-Venereal Diseases ... ..	16	...	7	...	1·4	...
Total ... ..	330	542	290	345	196·8	291·8
6. Number of persons treated with Arsenobenzene Compounds ... ..	88	33	69	25	68·4	52·0
7. Number of doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds given:—						
Arseno Argenticum .1 ... ..	7	11	...	...	...	...
" .15 ... ..	1	3	...	...	266·2	234·2
Novarsenobillon .2 ... ..	2	37	232	291	...	...
" .3 ... ..	15	30	375	...	206·0	290·0
Stabilarsan .45 ... ..	58	54	...	254	...	...
" .6 ... ..	111	...	...	...	83·8	27·6
Sulphostab .75 ... ..	22	...	55	...	...	...
Kharsulphan .05 ... ..	...	5	...	...	...	...
Bismuth .2 ... ..	266	228	...	...	...	...
" .3 ... ..	161	238	...	...	330·6	254·0
Quinostabo (sol) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	643	606	662	545	886·6	805·8
8. Examinations of Pathological material:—						
Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were examined at an independent laboratory. Number:—						
For detection of Spirochetes ... ..	44	3	31	...	27·4	1·8
" " Gonococci ... ..	326	750	401	839	339·6	442·6
For Wassermann Reaction ... ..	301	190	321	262	319·0	272·2
Others ... ..	155	43	179	75	160·6	63·4
Total ... ..	826	986	932	1176	846·6	780·0
9. Number of Arsenobenzene Compounds issued from Health Department:—						
Under .3 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
.3 and under .6 ... ..	3	...	10	...	26·2	...
.6 and over ... ..	6	...	6	...	19·2	...
Galyl .3 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" .4 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	9	...	16	...	45·4	...



Table 15.

## METEROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1943.

Barometer Readings reduced to Sea Level and 32° F. and corrected for Index Error).

MONTH	Mean Reading of Barometer	Mean Temperature of Air					Degree of Humidity of Atmosphere (per cent.)	Mean Temperature of Earth at		Rainfall in inches Alt.-yr.-yn Hospital	Registered Sunshine in Hours and Tenths	Sun above the Horizon in Hours and Minutes
		Highest by Day	Lowest by Night	Daily Range	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb		One Foot	Four Feet			
January	30.088	36.8	25.7	11.1	30.3	29.1	86	34.6	40.9	4.12	82.6	258'30"
February	29.843	43.2	32.8	10.4	37.4	36.6	89	36.4	39.2	4.66	27.6	287'11"
March	29.891	51.8	36.9	14.4	42.9	40.3	78	42.5	42.7	3.26	138.7	367'02"
April	29.887	56.7	41.4	15.3	50.0	46.2	73	48.5	47.0	2.93	130.6	414'40"
May	29.983	65.0	46.7	18.3	57.2	52.7	73	56.7	53.2	2.57	195.5	482'13"
June	30.057	73.2	52.4	20.8	65.1	58.3	65	64.1	59.4	1.11	271.5	494'17"
July	29.880	67.9	51.5	16.4	61.2	56.8	76	62.9	61.0	5.31	184.2	496'52"
August	30.141	71.4	53.3	18.1	63.1	58.0	72	64.0	62.3	1.13	213.5	449'24"
Sept.	29.993	65.5	47.9	17.6	57.5	53.3	75	58.7	60.6	1.19	201.6	377'39"
October	29.860	56.2	44.2	12.0	49.4	47.3	85	51.2	55.2	7.32	87.7	329'00"
November	29.736	51.7	40.3	11.4	45.3	43.5	85	45.6	50.2	10.24	84.5	264'59"
December	30.134	45.5	35.5	10.0	39.8	38.0	84	39.5	45.7	2.72	53.9	243'37"
										45.56	1671.9 hrs.	

